



*Drawn from the Life by L. P. Boitard & engraid by him.*

*Elizabeth Canning.*

*Published according to Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup>. May 27<sup>th</sup> 1754.  
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*Crisp (H) 10*  
A  
REFUTATION  
OF  
Sir CRISP GASCOYNE's ADDRESS  
TO THE  
LIVERYMEN OF LONDON:  
BY  
A CLEAR STATE OF THE CASE  
OF  
ELIZABETH CANNING,  
IN  
A NARRATIVE OF FACTS,  
RANGED IN A REGULAR SERIES,  
AND SUPPORTED BY  
THE INFORMATIONS AND AFFIDAVITS  
OF  
NEAR EIGHTY WITNESSES  
OF GOOD CREDIT.

"Mark now, how PLAIN A TALE shall PUT YOU DOWN."

SHAKESPEARE.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. PAYNE, at POPE'S HEAD, in PATER-NOSTER ROW.

MDCCCLIV.



REFUTATION

OF

MR. CRISP GASTON'S ADDRESS

TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE

OF

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

IN THE CITY OF LONDON

ON THE 14TH OF APRIL 1841

BY

MR. J. H. STUART

OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

IN THE CITY OF LONDON

PRINTED BY



AT THE

OF

THE

OF

OF

OF

OF

OF



London, November 27th, 1754.

**T**HAT the force of the following REFUTATION may not be evaded, as the anonymous performance of a writer, who conceals his name that he may safely utter falsehood and defy resentment; we have, on the behalf of ourselves, and the rest of THE FRIENDS OF ELIZABETH CANNING, prefixed our names: declaring, that tho' we are ready to retract any assertion, with respect to the support of which we may have been misinformed; yet, as no testimony is admitted of which we have any doubt, no fact is related which we do not believe to be true.

NICH<sup>s</sup>. CRISP.

J. PAYNE.

JAMES HARRIOTT.

EDWARD ROSSITER.

THOMAS COX.

JOHN CARTER.



London, November 25th 1841

THAT the force of the following Resolution may not be rendered inoperative by the want of a witness, who can testify to the facts stated therein, we, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following Resolution was passed at a meeting of the Friends of ELIZABETH CANNING, held on the 25th inst. at the residence of the said Elizabeth Canning, and that the same was carried by a majority of the votes.

RESOLVED, That the Friends of ELIZABETH CANNING, do hereby certify that the following Resolution was passed at a meeting of the said Friends, held on the 25th inst. at the residence of the said Elizabeth Canning, and that the same was carried by a majority of the votes.



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# R E F U T A T I O N

O F

## Sir CRISP GASCOYNE'S ADDRESS

T O T H E

### L I V E R Y M E N o f L O N D O N .

**T**HE address of Sir Crisp Gascoyne to the liverymen of London contains many passages which amount to little less than a charge of subornation of perjury against several persons, whom he calls the friends of Elizabeth Canning; and affects to represent as a FACTION, formed to support a known criminal, either to screen themselves or to injure him. As it therefore became necessary that they should appear in their own defence, whatever might be the fate of the girl, they immediately directed a refutation of the address to be advertised: but as some time was necessary to bring the several facts together, and range them in order of time, with references to those informations by which alone they could be supported, as the depositions of the witnesses at the trial have not appeared; their defence was unavoidably delayed. To the trial, indeed, they hoped to have referred; and do verily believe, that it will alone refute many parts of the address: they fear not, however, to publish the informations of those who afterwards gave evidence at the trial, trusting in the necessary uniformity of truth, which can vary only in expression; and they are now more solicitous to publish the refutation without the trial, than to obtain the assistance which it will be found that would have afforded them.

It must not, however, be supposed, that these friends of Elizabeth Canning are a certain set of men known to each other; who having assisted her to prosecute the Gipsy, still adhered to the cause when no body else would have espoused it. She was supported at different times by different persons, many of them utter strangers to each other and to Sir Crisp Gascoyne; and those who principally assisted her to defend herself at the Old Baily, had no concern in the prosecution of the Gipsy.

THOSE who assisted her to prosecute the Gipsy were neither eminent nor wealthy; but as they were not destitute of human passions, they were moved with indignation and pity at the sight of a poor wretch, whose life, however mean and obscure, they knew to have been irreproachable, and whose appearance was an incontestible proof of her misery: they saw that she had been stripped and starved; and not having sufficient CREDULITY to believe that she had stripped and starved herself, or that, notwithstanding the provocation of such injury, she would accuse the innocent to screen the guilty, they were fired with an honest zeal to bring the offenders to justice.

HER next friends were those who believed these facts upon the testimony of others; and being firmly persuaded that she had been robbed, were not willing that she should also be transported.

As no man has hitherto been accused of insolence or vanity for appealing to his character, when he is charged with crimes which are seldom committed in the first stages of immorality, these persons, many of whose names are upon

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this



this occasion well known, appeal to theirs; and insist, that upon comparing them with that of their accuser, it will appear that they are not more likely to have been guilty of subornation of perjury, than Sir Crisp Gascoyne.

BUT the motives both of his conduct and theirs, will best appear from a faithful and succinct relation of facts, some of which have been suppressed and others perverted; which have been thrown together without order, interrupted by the querulous petulance of the relator; diffused through long examinations, and made tiresome by repetitions which cannot be avoided when the testimony of many persons is taken *vivâ voce*. These facts, therefore; will now be connected in a regular series, and the reader referred to the APPENDIX for the authority upon which they are asserted; and to the NOTES for such observations as confirm the girl's testimony, or invalidate the objections against it; as well as for the particular passages in the address which are contradicted in the course of the narrative.

IN this narrative no arts of persuasion will be used; it will contain neither panegyric nor invective; the appeal is not to the passions but the reason of mankind; and those only are willing to appeal to REASON, who believe themselves to be the advocates of TRUTH.

WILLIAM CANNING, a poor sawyer in Aldermanbury postern, died about three years ago, and left in great distress four children, and his wife pregnant of a fifth. The woman, however, who had but two rooms \* for her whole family, continued the business with the assistance of an apprentice; and Bett, the eldest girl, who was about seventeen, was then a servant to Mr. Wendleborough †, a man of good credit in that neighbourhood.

APP. NO. I.  
COLLEY.

FROM Mr. Wendleborough's, where she lived near twenty months, she went immediately into the service of Mr. Lyon, a carpenter in Aldermanbury; and on Saturday the thirtieth of December, 1752, her mistress told her that she might go out on the Monday following, tho' she had not asked for a holiday ‡. Accordingly, on Monday the first of January, 1753, she went to see her uncle and aunt § at Saltpetre-Bank; and having staid with them till about nine o'clock in the evening, they accompanied her to Houndsditch in her way home, and there left her.

APP. NO. II.  
LORD,

BETWEEN ten and eleven o'clock the same night, her master, finding she was not returned, went and enquired for her at her mother's; and her mother immediately sent one Lord, her apprentice, to enquire for her at her uncle's. When he returned with an account, that she had been left in Houndsditch between nine and ten, the woman's uneasiness for her child increased; and not being satisfied with an account at second-hand, she went herself to the uncle at four o'clock the next morning, and took the apprentice with her. The account being still confirmed, and the girl missing, Lord and several others enquired after her the next day at many places between Saltpetre-Bank and Aldermanbury, describing her person and dress.

\* Here, therefore, she had no conveniency to secrete her daughter, if it were possible to conceive why she should attempt it.

† The girl was a patient drudge, laborious without complaint, and contented to be plain even in appearance. Some attempt at finery is often made even by persons in her class; and many things which they are apt to think ornaments, may be purchased for a shilling: but of the little money she got, she was never known to lay out any in this manner, nor in merry-making or junketing, which is not less common. As she did not, even so far as it was in her power, gratify her vanity or her appetites, it is less likely that she should project a scheme, dangerous in the execution, and extremely uncertain in the success, to put such gratifications more in her power; or that she should think any offer an equivalent for joining in such a scheme, if formed by another.

‡ It is strange, that if she intended an elopement, she should not endeavour to fix a day; it is yet stranger, that things should be in such readiness, that ANY day would be equally convenient; but it is impossible, that she could have waited for a day of her MISTRESS'S APPOINTMENT, if her case had been so critical as to require an elopement for a salvation or a delivery.

§ If she had had any acquaintance in whose company she had more pleasure, or to whom she was more strongly attached, it is not likely that she would have spent her only holiday with her uncle and aunt.



As these enquiries produced no intelligence of the girl, advertisements were published to discover what was become of her; and Mrs. Maynard, a neighbour, having told the girl's mother, that, on the night she was missing, the shrieks of a young voice were heard among some coaches in Bishopsgate-street, mention was made of the girl's being heard to shriek in a hackney coach in Bishopsgate-street, in a note at the bottom of the SECOND advertisement; a THIRD advertisement was also published, but without success.

APPENDIX,  
No. III.  
ADVERTISE-  
MENTS.  
and No. IV.  
MARLOW and  
MAYNARD.

THE mother, with all the appearance of anxiety and distress, put up bills at Cripplegate church and other places: and at last one of her female acquaintance, with a folly and superstition common to persons in a low station, advised her to have recourse to a conjurer; but as she was not at that time able to spare the shilling which was to be the price of his art, the money was raised by contribution; and the conjurer directed her to go home, advertise her child again, and offer a greater reward; and bade her make herself easy, for her daughter would come home in a few days; a prediction which was as natural as the woman's curiosity, for he could say nothing that was so likely to satisfy his customer and conceal his ignorance.

ABOUT ten o'clock in the evening of the twenty-ninth of the same month, after an absence of twenty-eight days, the girl returned, just as Lord, the apprentice, was about to shut the outward door and go to bed. She was without either hat, cap, gown, or stays; her hair was matted, her countenance changed, her skin black, her limbs contracted, and one of her ears was bloody; she had an old dirty bed-gown about her waist, and something like an old dirty handkerchief upon her head; her strength seemed to be quite exhausted, and her appearance in general was deplorable beyond expression.

When she came in, her mother asked "who was there?" and Lord answered, "BETTY:" the woman, eager to be assured of what she wished to be true, cried out hastily, "what Betty?" Lord replied, "our Betty." The surprize and joy which seized her upon this assurance, threw her into a fit; and as soon as she recovered her senses, she sent Lord to call in some of the neighbours; several of whom came in soon afterwards, and others hearing that the girl was come home followed merely to see and to hear.

APPENDIX.  
No. II. LORD;

As these persons came in separately, they asked the girl such questions as first occurred to them, with that incoherence which is natural to impatient curiosity. To all these she answered with great readiness, tho' her voice was so faint that it could scarce be heard: her story, therefore, was not first told in a regular series; nor did any one of those who heard it remember the whole, but chiefly such parts as were answers to the questions which they put. These disjointed fragments, however, when they were brought together, made that relation which she afterwards repeated in many different forms, tho' without any material VARIATION, to persons who examined her only to detect her in a falshood\*; and in proportion as it became more circumstantial, it appeared to be more CONSISTENT; and still as the form of her narrative was varied, the sameness of the facts became a stronger proof that it was TRUE.

The sum of her story, as she related it the night she came home and the morning after, was this: After she parted with her uncle and aunt, she bought a penny mince pye for her little brother, and went on till she came over-against Bedlam gate in Moorfields, where she was stopped by two lusty men in great coats, who came one on each side of her, and without speaking robbed her of her money, which was half a guinea in gold contained in a little box, and three shillings in silver that were loose in her pocket; after which they forced her down the walk facing the hospital, where one of the men held her, while

\* With this view Mr. Fielding examined her several hours, in the presence of many persons, after Hall had made her recantation; endeavouring by turns to sooth and terrify her, and using every art which he had acquired by an universal acquaintance with mankind, and many years experience as a magistrate.



the other took off her hat, apron, and gown, which he put into his great coat pocket; then, fearing farther violence, she screamed out; upon which the man who had stripped her thrust a handkerchief or some such thing into her mouth; and to prevent her struggling they tied her hands behind her, and gave her a blow on the temples, saying d—n you, you b—h, we'll do for you presently.

This blow stunned her, and threw her into one of the fits to which she had been subject a considerable time; and when she first became sensible, she found herself in a wide road-way, where there was some water, between the same two men, who still dragged her along, one having hold of each arm, damning her for not walking faster, and about half an hour afterwards carried her into a house. In a room, which appeared to be the kitchen, she saw a TALL SWARTHY OLD WOMAN sitting in a chair by the fire, and two young women, one of whom was leaning against the dresser. The old woman came and took her by the hand, and asked her if she would go their way, saying she should then have fine cloaths, which she understood was to turn prostitute, and, therefore, she answered, no, at which one of the young women laughed. The old woman then took a knife out of the dresser drawer, and cutting the lace of her stays, took them from her. She then took up her pettycoats, and looking at them, said, d—n you, you b—h, they are good for nothing, I'll give you them; then hitting her a slap on the face, she pushed her up some stairs into a room in the back part of the house, threatening, that if she ever called to any body, or made any noise, she would cut her throat.

After she had been in this room about three hours the day broke, from which she conjectured that she had been brought in about four o'clock in the morning. When she looked about her, she perceived the room to be LONG and DARKISH, with two windows in it, one of which was GLASS, and the other had BOARDS nailed up against it, and looked towards a road, but did not front it. In this room she found neither bed, table, nor chair, but a little HAY, a BASON a GRATE in the chimney, a TOBACCO MOULD, a BLACK JUG broken at the neck in which was about a gallon of water, some pieces of BREAD about the quantity of a quartern loaf, and in the grate an old BED-GOWN which she put on to keep her warm\*.

AFTER she had been confined some days she saw a coach go by, which she knew to be the Hertford stage by having seen the coachman, when she had delivered parcels to him for her mistress Wendleborough, who was frequently in Hertfordshire.

She guessed by this accident that she was in the Hertford road; and judged the distance of the place from London to be ten or eleven miles, by the time of her journey home.

DURING her confinement she heard some person below frequently called by the name of WILLS or WELLS; she once saw somebody peep through the crack of the door of the room as she was walking about, and once pushed against it but found it fast; no body came to her, nor had she any other sustenance than the crusts which she soaked in the water, and the penny mince pye which she had bought for her brother†; neither had she any stool, or other

\* If this girl described a room at a venture, it is very strange that she should describe it as wanting almost every kind of furniture, some of which ninety-nine rooms in a hundred have; because it incumbered her story with unnecessary improbability: it is equally strange, that in a room where she said there was a chimney and a grate, she should also say there was HAY; for it was at least equal odds, that hay should be kept where there were conveniences for a fire, as that where there were conveniences for a fire there should not be a chair to sit down upon by it.

† Several persons have been known to subsist longer upon less food. The records of the Tower mention a Scotchman, imprisoned for felony, and strictly watched in that fortress for six weeks, who in all that time took not the least sustenance; for which he had his pardon. The German Ephemerides speak of one Martha Taylor, who, by a blow on the back, fell into such a prostration of appetite, that she took no sustenance, besides a few drops with a feather, for thirteen months: but this was a morbid and unnatural case, for she slept but little all the time. S. Chilton,



other regular evacuation, except by urine, during the whole time.\*

On the morning of the eight-and-twentieth day, being Monday the twenty-ninth of January, having consumed all her bread on the Friday before, she examined the boards which were nailed over part of the window that looked towards the road, and found them loose; but would not then pull them down, because she thought the evening a more convenient time to attempt an escape; besides, being almost naked, she did not chuse to be abroad in the day. About four o'clock in the evening, therefore, having taken down some of the boards which she found loose, she got her head out of the window, and then, holding fast by the frame, got out her body, and dropped down to the ground, without receiving any hurt, except tearing her ear, which bled all the way home; but instead of getting directly into the main road, which if she had done she must have passed by the front of Wells's house, she went over some fields behind it, keeping the road on her right hand, and afterwards got into it by a foot bridge over a little brook close to a house.

AMONG other persons whom curiosity brought to see a girl that had so unaccountably disappeared, was one Skarratt, who worked in the Old Change as a rasper of hartshorn, but lodged at Mr. Carleton's in Aldermanbury Postern. He was at supper with Carleton's daughter, whom he has since married, and others, when a neighbour brought word, that Canning, the girl who had been so long missing, was come home. This man, WHO HAD NEVER SEEN HER BEFORE†, having lived servant with Mr. Snee at Edmonton, was acquainted with the situation and character of Wells's house; and upon hearing Canning

APPENDIX  
Nº. IX.

ton, of Tinsbury, near Bath, in the years 1693, 1694, 1695, slept sometimes four months, and sometimes above six together, with very little food; and six weeks without any more than a little tent, conveyed with a quill into his mouth through a hole in his teeth. (Philosoph. Transact. Nº. 304.) In most of the instances of long abstinence related by naturalists, there are apparent marks of a texture of blood and humours, much like that of summer-beasts and insects.

But it has been thought equally strange, that if the persons who confined Canning intended to starve her into a compliance, they should never repeat their sollicitation while their project was taking effect; and if they intended to kill her, that they should lengthen her misery by affording even the slender subsistence of bread and water for a certain time. But after she was once robbed at Wells's, what could they do better than they did? to have set her at liberty, would have exposed them to an immediate prosecution for a capital offence, to have starved her at once, might have made her desperate, and compelled them to use violence, which would have risked a discovery; to afford her such sustenance only, as while it prolonged her life would cause her to sink by degrees into a state of extreme weakness, and at last destroy her without leaving any marks but of want or disease, was the wisest thing they could do; especially as itinerant vagabonds were known to lodge there, and it was, therefore, less likely that any enquiry would be made from whence she came by the parish officers when the body was to be buried.

\* This long costiveness has been thought to lessen the credibility of the girl's account, as being highly improbable; but on the contrary it is a remarkable instance of the consistency of her story, in such parts as depended upon particulars which SHE COULD NOT KNOW: for this costiveness would not only probably but almost necessarily follow such abstinence as she said she suffered, altho' she could have no knowledge of the particular connection between the MANNER of her subsistence and the STATE of her body. Neither could she know, that as it was possible she might subsist without a stool, it was scarcely possible she could have subsisted without an evacuation by urine; tho' she did not indiscriminately deny BOTH, but AFFIRMED the one and DENIED the other. Sailors, when reduced to short allowance of biscuit and water, are frequently without a stool during the whole time; and, by such diet, the same effect is often produced to facilitate the cure of wounds in the intestines, which a frequent passage of their contents would irritate and keep open.

† If this particular is false, Skarratt could have no motive to affirm it, except the concealment of so great a familiarity as must have subsisted between him and the girl, if her elopement had been the consequence of it, and her account contrived with his assistance: but if there had been this degree of familiarity, he would not have ventured to swear he had never seen her, because he must know that the contrary could be easily proved; for it is impossible there could have been such intimacy, and yet no third person have ever seen them together, had equal motives to conceal it subsisted from the first, which cannot be supposed. No proof, however, has been made, that they were EVER seen together; and so much both of his time and the girl's can be accounted for, (Appendix, Nº. XLVI.) as will demonstrate, that it was impossible they should have been together, either with or without witnesses, so long and so frequently, as is necessary for such a purpose. Besides, to suppose she had been instructed to describe the room, by some person to whom it was well known, is to suppose that her description was LIKE it; but Sir Crisp, who insinuates that she had been thus instructed, has taken great pains to shew, that her description was NOT like it.

C

answer



APPENDIX,  
No. V. VI.  
VII. VIII. IX.

For Canning's  
mentioning the  
HERTFORD-  
SHIRE ROAD,  
and the name  
of WILLS or  
WELLS, be-  
fore Scarratt  
named mother  
Wells at En-  
field-Wash;  
See No. VI.  
MIRAS. No.  
VII. WOOD-  
WARD, and  
No. VIII.  
WENDLEBO-  
ROUGH.  
APPENDIX,  
No. X. BACK-  
ER.

answer some questions that were asked her by Mr. Wendleborough, relating to the place where she had been confined, said, he would lay a guinea to a farthing that she had been at mother Wells's at Enfield Wash; and Canning having before declared that she heard the name of WILLS or WELLS frequently called, all who were present inclined to the same opinion.

DURING this relation, the girl sat in a stooping posture, and appeared to be extremely ill; and a neighbour having mulled a little white wine, and soaked a small piece of toast in it, she could not drink more than a spoonful of the wine, and was obliged to spit out the toast after many ineffectual attempts to swallow it. Application was then made to Mr. Backler, an apothecary, whose servant immediately came: about twelve the girl was put to bed, and continued very cold till five in the morning, when she fell into a violent sweat, which rendered her still weaker than she was the night before. In the forenoon Mr. Backler himself attended, and was convinced by indubitable symptoms that her life was in great danger. Some medicines were administered to remove the obstruction in her bowels, but her stomach would not retain them, and others which her stomach did retain proved ineffectual.

The danger and misery of the girl made the people about her impatient to punish those who had abused her; and, therefore, notwithstanding her condition, they took her on the thirty-first before Mr. Chitty, the sitting alderman at Guildhall, who after an examination of the girl granted a warrant, of which the following minute was taken.

Chitty, 31<sup>st</sup>. Jan<sup>ry</sup>. 1753.

**WARRANT** against a person unknown by the name of mother Wells at S. Eliz. Canyan for an ass<sup>t</sup>. upon her the 2<sup>d</sup> instant in the house of the said Wells and stripping her of a pair of stays va 20<sup>s</sup>. & upwards AFTERWARDS \* confining her in a room in the s<sup>d</sup> house there threatening her to cutt her throat if she stirred or made a noise where she was confined on bread and water ever since to monday last when she made her escape and she further says that the night before she was robbed in Moorfields by two men who knocked her down & took 10s 6 in gold and 2<sup>s</sup> in silver from her & a gown and cap and that they stopt her mouth with a handkerchief and forcibly dragged her to the said mother Wells's & used her as aforesaid.

OF this examination NO OTHER ACCOUNT was entered in the justice book at Guildhall †: but the warrant having first been backed by a Middlesex justice, was

\* ADDRESS, p. 38. Before Mr. Alderman Chitty, she swears, "she was robbed by a woman in the room she pretended she was confined in." In this particular Alderman Chitty's minutes, as exhibited by Sir Crisp, differ from the minute which was entered in the hall book at the time of her examination: it is, therefore, less strange they should differ in other particulars from the account of those who were present.

† ADDRESS, p. 34, 35. "Upon her examination she gave the following account, which was reduced into writing by that worthy magistrate:"

*Minutes taken upon the examination of Elizabeth Canning, on the 31<sup>st</sup> of January, 1753, before Alderman Chitty, at Guildhall.*

"Elizabeth Canning swore, that on last New Year's-Day, as she was returning from her uncle's at Saltpetre-Bank, as she came along by the dead wall against Bethlehem in Moorfields, about or near ten o'clock at night, she was met by two men, who stopped her and robbed her of half a guinea, three shillings, and a half-penny, also her gown from off her back; she struggled and made a noise, and then one of them stopped her mouth with something like a handkerchief, and swore that if she made any noise or resistance they would kill her, and then hit her a blow over the head and stunned her, and forced her along through Bishopsgate-street, each holding her up under the arms, but did not remember any thing more that passed; and did not come to herself till about half an hour before she came to Enfield-Wash, so called, as she has learnt since, to Wells's house there, and put her in where were several persons in the room, and they said she must do as they did, and if so, she should have fine cloaths, &c. she said she would not, but would go home, and refused compliance; and then a woman forced her up stairs into



was carried down to Enfield the same night by two persons, who engaged a constable to execute it, and staid there till the next day.

WELLS, against whom this warrant was granted, and who was supposed to keep the house in which Canning had been confined, when she was young was a common prostitute, and when she grew old became a bawd; her husband was hanged for sheep-stealing, and both had been convicted of perjury in attempting to prove an ALIBI in favour of one Bonner, who suffered for a robbery on the highway. Her house was the receptacle not of whores only but thieves; and a man who was capitally convicted for horse-stealing, sold the very horse that he stole to Wells's husband for seven shillings, and spent the money in his house.

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. XLVII.

PREVIOUS measures having thus been taken, Canning and her mother, with two of their female neighbours, went down to Enfield the next morning in a chaise, the best accommodations they were able to provide: the two neighbours, however, who contributed to pay the hire of it, sat backwards, exposed to the weather; and the girl, wrapped up in two cloaks, and her mother sat forward under cover, with the curtains drawn before them: besides these, Mr. Lyon Mr. Hague Mr. Nash and Mr. Aldridge went in a coach, which they hired for themselves; and three others went on horseback, to see the warrant executed, and assist the officers if assistance should be wanted.

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. XLVIII.

THE three horsemen arrived first, and met the officers with divers others at a neighbouring public house; from whence they went soon after to Wells's, where they secured Mary Squires the Gipsy, her son and two daughters, Wells and her daughter, Judith Natus and Vertue Hall; and one of them looking about the house, guessed the window out of which Canning escaped, by seeing some plaister broke off on the outside.

This Adam-  
son deposed  
on the Gip-  
sey's trial.

" a room, and with a case-knife she had in her hand cut the lace of her stays, and took them away; and told her there was bread and water in the said room, and, if she made any noise, would come up immediately and cut her throat; then went out, and locked the door, and never see her, nor any one of them since, till after her escape; which bread was in quantity about a quarter of a peck loaf in pieces, and about three quarters of a gallon of water, or little more, in a pitcher, as she supposed; on which only she subsisted, and a penny minced-pye, till she got away, which was the 29th day, about half an hour after three o'clock to four in the afternoon, and then made the best of her way to town to her mother's, the bottom of Aldermanbury. She further said, on enquiry, had no stool all the time, only made a little water.—She said there was an old stool or two, an old table, and an old picture over the chimney—two windows in the room, one fastened up with boards, the other part ditto and glass; which latter she made a hole in, by a pane removing, and forced part open and got out on a small shed of boards or pent-house, AND SO SLID DOWN, and jumped on a bank behind the said house, and so got into the road and proceeded to her mother's that night, which was about ten o'clock."

" Mr. Alderman Chitty further attested, that she described the room she said she had been confined in to be a LITTLE, SQUARE, dark or darkish room—that she made no mention of any HAY being in the room, and declared she lay upon the boards."

THIS account, whenever it was first produced, if considered with all its circumstances, destroys itself: for, as Mr. Chitty granted a warrant, it is to be presumed that Canning's account to him, however strange, was in no part CONTRADICTIONARY; for it cannot be thought that he would have been so grossly deceived, as to believe it possible a person who fell into a fit in MOORFIELDS, out of which she did not recover till half an hour before her arrival at Enfield-Wash, could know that she was taken through BISHOPSGATE-STREET, or indeed that the fact could have happened. It is also as strange as any part of Canning's story, that her examination before him should be thus contradictory and absurd, and yet every other should be clear rational and consistent. It is something more than strange, that he should not have mentioned this inconsistency, when it might have prevented a capital condemnation of a person whom it would have proved to be innocent. But there is other proof, not only that Canning's account was consistent with that which she had given before, but that it was something more particular; that she described the room to be LONGISH, the woman that robbed her to be a TALL ELDERLY SWARTHY woman, that there was HAY in the room, and that she did not lie upon it because she feared there was a dead body under it. (APPENDIX, N<sup>o</sup>. XII.) It is not, however, difficult to account for the variation between the minutes in the book and those produced at the trial, if the multiplicity of Alderman Chitty's business is considered, and the numerous relations he must have heard of Canning's story, by which the conjectures of some and the mistakes of others were blended in his memory with the simple narrative of the girl herself. This, however, is another particular in her favour; for her memory must be supposed more tenacious, and her attention more close and vigilant, than those of any other, if her story was always the SAME, and those of others infinitely VARIED.

WHILE



WHILE they were waiting for Canning, and ignorant whom she would charge, they asked Squires and her son and daughters separately, how long they had been in Wells's house? and their answers were very different from each other: George, in particular, pretended to be a traveller, who lodged there by accident; and when he was first apprehended, he appeared to be under great terror, and trembled very much: in something more than an hour, he was told the chaise was just at hand, with the girl upon whose account the warrant had been granted; upon which his confusion visibly increased, and he immediately pulled off his great coat and hat\*. When the chaise arrived at Wells's, the girl was carried into the kitchen and set upon the dresser, where she was admonished neither to conceal the truth thro' fear, nor to charge any person rashly. The presence of her friends, and the assurance of safety, could not prevent her being sensibly moved at the sight of the Gipsy's face, and she cried out instantly, "that is the woman who cut my stays off:" she fixed also upon Lucy Squires and Vertue Hall, as the two young women who were present at the robbery. The persons who had waited at Wells's house for the girl, had seen the loft before she came, and appeared satisfied † that it was the place she had described: but as they were willing to have farther proof of her integrity, they first carried her into every other room in the house; and tho' she had already charged the Gipsy, and seemed at first going up the stairs to think that they were the same she was pushed up, yet she said the rooms were all too high from the ground floor, and that none of them was the right, even when, to try her, it was insinuated, that she had seen them all: but the moment she entered the loft, she said, "that was the room, though" there was more hay in it than there was before," and upon examination Adamson found it to have been lightly shaken up. It was found to be a LONG DARKISH room, with one BOARDED and one GLAZED window; to be WITHOUT table or chairs. There were in it a parcel of HAY, a BROKEN-MOUTHED PITCHER which held about a gallon of water, a BASON, and a TOBACCO-MOULD, all which she had DESCRIBED the night she came home ‡. Upon being questioned by Mr. Adamson, she instantly pointed to the boarded window, and said that was the window from which she had seen the Hertford-stage, and from which she escaped; and described the prospect with great exactness which appeared from the other window, tho' she had not then been

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. XI.  
ADAMSON.

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. XI.  
ADAMSON.  
N<sup>o</sup>. VI.  
MIREs.  
N<sup>o</sup>. VIII.  
WENDLEBO-  
ROUGH.

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. XI.  
ADAMSON.

\* The terror of this man is a very strong circumstantial proof of his guilt; but his pulling off his great coat is much stronger: for if he had not known, that he, who robbed the girl in Moor-fields, had a great coat on, he would have had no motive to pull off his; and as it does not appear that he was told this particular by those who took him into custody, it follows that he was conscious of the fact, having no other means of knowing the circumstances in which it was committed.

† Sir Crisp has published in the Address, page 20, an information of Hague, Nash, and Aldridge, in which they declare, "that altho' they had embarked in this affair at their own expence, as friends to public justice, and out of tenderness to a poor girl whom they believed was injured, yet from the satisfaction they received at the said Mrs. Wells's, from the appearance of things not at all answering the description that had been given, they concluded that the story of the said Elizabeth Canning was impossible to be true, that they themselves had been imposed upon, and therefore they desisted to assist in the prosecution." But the direct contrary appears under the hand of Mr. NASH, who, nine days AFTER he had seen the room, wrote the following letter to Mr. Lyon:

"Mr. Lyon, I am informd by Mr. ALDRIDGE" (another of the three) "whoe has been att Enfield that if a person appointed their to recivive contribution some money would be raised in that place for the unhappy poor girl. I WISH YOU success, and am yours Gawen Nash Feb. 10, 1753."

It appears too, that Mr. ALDRIDGE, AFTER he had seen the house, went TWICE to Enfield-Wash, to distribute papers containing Canning's case, and solicit a subscription.

It is also insinuated in this information, that no mention was made of any HAY, except in answer to a leading question put by Adamson, who rode back from Wells's to hasten the chaise: but neither "did Adamson put any such leading question," nor was it necessary; for Canning had declared there was HAY in the room the night she came home, and before Alderman Chitty.

APPENDIX, N<sup>o</sup>. XI. ADAMSON. N<sup>o</sup>. VI. MIREs. N<sup>o</sup>. VII. WOODWARD. N<sup>o</sup>. XII. NICHOLS.

‡ Address, p. 36. Neither the room nor its contents in any wise agreed with her account.

placed



placed so as to look thro' it: upon examining the boarded window, the boards which she said she broke down evidently appeared to have been fresh nailed.

APPENDIX,  
Nº. IX. VI.  
VIII. XI.

THERE was a hole in the loft through which a jack-line had formerly passed from the kitchen, but it was then filled with hay; and when the hay was taken out, a beam prevented the seeing any part of the kitchen lower than a pane and a half of the window; nor could any person possibly be seen passing or repassing §.

APPENDIX,  
Nº. XLIX.

WHEN she was taken from Wells's and carried to a neighbouring public house, she was asked how she got into the fields behind the house, as she had declared she did the night she came home; and she answered, "she went down a lane about half a quarter of a mile." She was then asked, how she came to go so far down the lane, when there was a gate much nearer; she replied, "that gate was about twenty or thirty yards from Wells's house, so near as that she feared to be seen from it\*."

THE persons who had been taken up, were then carried before Mr. Teshmaker, a neighbouring justice of peace. Canning would not swear to George Squires; tho' after he had put on his great coat, she seemed to think he was one of the persons who stopped her: but insisting on her charge against his mother, she was committed to New-Prison: Wells, as the keeper of a disorderly house, was committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell, and the rest of the persons were discharged.

AT this examination of Canning, Vertue Hall was not present; all who were charged by her were separately examined; Hall was the last person called in, and in her hearing Canning related no part of her case, nor was asked any question, except what she had to say to that young woman, and whether she meddled with or said any thing to her †.

APPENDIX,  
Nº. XI. p. 10.  
col. 2. P.  
Nº. XIII. p.  
II. col. 1. C;

THUS far, surely, the persons who believed the girl to have been injured, were abundantly justified: but as those who had injured her could not be prosecuted without expence, which she had no means to defray, a short narrative was printed, in hopes of obtaining some assistance by the contributions of others: and those, to whom the particulars before related were known, were certainly qualified to attest a general state of her case ‡; though of some facts they could have no knowledge but from the girl herself, whom those who had seen her condition had the strongest reason to believe.

THE girl returned from Enfield to her mother's, and continued so ill, notwithstanding the assistance of an apothecary, that on the sixth a physician was called in; and her mother not having proper accommodations for a sick person, she was removed to Mrs. Woodward's, a broker, in the neighbourhood, in consequence of her compassionate offer.

APPLICATION had been made to Mr. Salt, to manage the prosecution; and he having taken advice of Mr. Fielding how to proceed, and drawn up an information of Canning, she was carried on the seventh before him to swear to it.

WHEN this information had been taken upon the oath of a person in evident danger of death, Mr. Fielding granted his warrant against all who should be

§ ADDRESS, p. 36. On the west side of the room there has been for many years a large hole (through which a jack line had passed) which commands the sight of the whole kitchen.

\* The situation of the fields behind Wells's house, the path about half a quarter of a mile down the lane into those fields, the distance of the first gate in that lane, and her reason for passing it, are particulars so exact and minute, that it requires the BLINDEST CREDULITY to believe, that she had been told them, as necessary to support her story; tho' she could no otherwise know them supposing her story to be false; there arises, therefore, the strongest probability that her story was true.

† ADDRESS, p. 11. She (Hall) was asked, how she was enabled to confirm Canning in her evidence; her answer was, "That she had heard Canning's story at Justice Teshmaker's."

‡ ADDRESS, p. 3. The news-papers were full of the miraculous tale, hand-bills universally dispersed, and the truth of it openly attested under the hands of those who did not, who could not know ANY THING of the matter.



found in Wells's house, and by virtue of this warrant Vertue Hall was again taken into custody.

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. XIV. In-  
formations of  
Canning and  
Hall in oppo-  
site columns;  
with remarks,  
p. 19.

THIS girl, if Canning was an impostor, had never seen her but on the day when she was carried down to Enfield; nor could know any part of the story she told, except such scattered circumstances as might be collected by a person terrified and confused, from what was said in the hurry and tumult that were necessarily produced at Wells's, by searching the house and seizing the inhabitants: yet as she went up stairs at Mr. Fielding's, she confessed || that George Squires was one of the persons who robbed Canning; and in her examination, which immediately followed, after many prevarications and contradictions, she not only confirmed all the circumstances of Canning's relation which it was possible for her to know, but added several others which Canning could not know; her examination was begun viva voce, in the presence of many people, and by the direction of Mr. Fielding afterwards reduced to writing, and the girl attested it upon oath\*.

HALL was afterwards brought before Mr. Fielding, and confronted with Wells and Squires and Canning, in the presence of several persons of distinction, and still confirmed the account she had given with great calmness and consistency; and signed and swore a second information, in which she related many particulars, that in the hurry of the first, which was drawn at twelve o'clock at night, were omitted.

HALL having charged George Squires with a capital offence, a reward was publicly offered for apprehending him; in consequence of which he absconded, and went down to Abbotsbury, to procure evidences in behalf of his mother.

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. XIII.  
p. 11. col. 1. G.

WHILE things were in this situation it was reported, that one Ezra Whiffin would be produced at the trial of Squires, to prove that he was in the room pretended to be Canning's prison, at the time when she said she was confined there. Upon this Mr. Rossiter, who as a neighbour had interested himself for the girl, went to Hall in the Gatehouse, and asked her if she knew this Whiffin, and whether he was at Wells's house any time in January? The Girl replied, "that she knew him very well, and that he was not at Wells's in January; but that the day before she had been last taken up he was there, and contrived with one Sarah Howitt, Wells's daughter, to forge a note, by which it should appear that he was in the room in January." This particular confirmed his opinion of the Gipsy's guilt, because the innocent can have no motive to forge a false defence. It also greatly confirmed the truth of Hall's information; for that she should be able on a sudden to invent such an expedient to overthrow Whiffin's testimony, if she had known what he was to prove, could not possibly be believed: but whatever might be her power of invention, she had no motive to exercise it upon this occasion; for Mr. Rossiter had not told her with what view his inquiry about Whiffin was made †.

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. XIV.  
Hall and Can-  
ning's

AT the February sessions in the Old Baily the trial of the gipsy came on ‡; in which Canning gave the same account vivâ voce, that she had before di-

|| Before I had ever seen Vertue Hall, I was told she would confess the whole matter. FIELDING'S Clear State, p. 39.

\* This confession of Vertue Hall is said to have been extorted from her by Mr. Fielding, who threatened her with being tried as a felon: but she was heard with the utmost gentleness, till she had many times contradicted herself; and this threatening, if it had produced a falsehood, would have produced inconsistencies, the contrary of which is apparently true; tho' the account she gave, before she confessed, was so inconsistent, and her prevarication so notorious, that it could not be believed.

† That she gave this account of Whiffin to Mr. Rossiter, she confessed, after her Recantation, in the presence of the Lord Mayor; but being asked how she could think of it, or who put it into her head, she made no REPLY. APPENDIX, N<sup>o</sup>. XIII, p. 13. col. 1. c, and N<sup>o</sup>. L. p. 42. col. 2. P.

‡ Two bills of indictment were found against Wells by the grand jury at Hicks's-Hall; one jointly with Squires, as an accessory in the robbery of Canning; and another singly, for keeping a disorderly house: upon this last, a young woman, the daughter of one Barrison, who had been confined at Wells's, and in vain solicited to turn prostitute, was an evidence. (APPENDIX, N<sup>o</sup>. LII.)



rected to be written §, with some additional circumstances: Vertue Hall also repeated and amplified her former accounts. This testimony was supported by that of Canning's uncle, who left her in Houndsditch; the persons who heard the account she had given the night she came home; and the apothecary, who found her in such a condition as extreme abstinence long continued would produce. Whether Whiffin had heard that Hall had discovered the artifice by which he had qualified himself for a witness, or whether a sufficient consideration for his risque and his trouble was wanting, he did not appear as a witness, nor was he called: Mr. Alderman Chitty made no mention of the CONTRADICTION, which would have weakened Canning's testimony: Aldridge, Hague, and Nash, tho' PRESENT, were yet silent concerning the DIFFERENCE between the room and her description: Natus and his wife, whose bed had been removed from the kitchen to the workshop, that they might swear they lay there all January, were not produced: and to this strength of evidence for the prosecution, nothing was opposed but the oath of three persons from remote places, who swore the Gipsy was at Abbotsbury and at Coomb; and whose testimony was inconsistent with each other, and directly contradicted by the Gipsy herself when she was asked what she had to say in her defence: nor was any witness CALLED that did not appear.

ning's Infor-  
mations com-  
pared with  
No. XV.  
Hall and Can-  
ning on trial,  
with remarks.

APPENDIX,  
No. XVII.  
The evidence  
of Gibbon,  
Clark and  
Greville op-  
posed to the  
Gipsy's ac-  
count.

APPENDIX,  
No. XVI.  
HAYWARD,

THE jury, after having heard this evidence impartially summed up by the judge, soon declared the Gipsy guilty, and it is presumed still continue unanimous in the same opinion; from which there is no reason to believe that the court at that time dissented; Judge Wright, Mr. Justice Gundry, Mr. Baron Adams, and Mr. Alderman Blakiston, declaring themselves perfectly satisfied with the verdict and the sentence †.

SOON after this, the Lord Mayor sent for several of the persons who had assisted Canning to prosecute the Gipsy, to the mansion-house; and read to them several papers, tending to prove the alibi of the Gipsy. In answer to these, they remarked to his lordship the inconsistency of the alibi attested by her witnesses at the trial, with the account she gave of herself. He answered, "Lord, gentlemen, at THAT TIME ‡ I believed her as guilty as you do; here are minutes" (producing them from his desk) "which I myself took of the account she gave: but when I consider the confusion and terror in which she gave this account when she received sentence, I think that no regard ought to be paid to what she said." It was then urged, that if her account, supposing it to be given while she enjoyed the complete recollection of herself, overthrew her defence, as his lordship's observation had implied; he must still believe her guilty, because in this account, which is so particular that it could not be first formed when it was first given ||, she still persisted, and had repeated it so often during more than a week, that the goaler had for that reason alone believed it to be true. His lordship then told them,

APPENDIX,  
No. L. p. 41  
col. 1. D.

§ In her information sworn before Mr. Fielding, she is said to have consumed all her bread and water on the Friday before she escaped; and upon her trial she deposed, that she had then consumed her bread only, but that some of the water remained till Monday: but it is more probable, that this difference should happen by a mistake of the person who took the information, and be suffered to pass thro' the necessary inattention of great bodily disorder; than that she should have failed only in this particular, and only at that time, if her story had been false.

† ADDRESS, p. 3. Were it necessary, I might justify myself, by declaring I was not the only person upon that honourable bench who doubted: I could upon this occasion call upon the NAMES of several others to give authority to my suspicions.

‡ ADDRESS, p. 3. I declared at THAT TIME, I doubted the whole story, and was dissatisfied with the verdict.

|| She declared she could have said it in her defence upon the trial; but that one pulled her, and t'other pulled her, and would not let her speak. Besides, as she was convicted on Thursday, and did not receive sentence till the Monday following, she had an interval of four days to think what reason might be assigned why sentence should not pass; and those who can believe, that in this interval she did not think of it, have no reason to blame the advocates of Canning for their CREDULITY.

„ that



"that, he supposed she might reckon by old stile, for he knew the gipsies always reckoned by the old stile." Her mistake from confusion was now given up; and a reason assigned for the difference, which, if it subsisted at all, subsisted always: but it was immediately remarked, that if she reckoned by the old stile, she would not have called New-year's-day, by which she must mean old New-year's-day the FIRST of January; or if she had, yet she could not have distinguished it as happening on a MONDAY; for tho' New-year's-day, by the new stile, fell on a Monday, yet old New-year's-day happened on a FRIDAY. His lordship then broke off the conversation with some expressions of anger; and as the upshot of all told them, "that one Squires, a horse-dealer in the borough, was determined to save the Gipsy, and had applied to him for that purpose \*."

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. L. p. 41.  
col. 1. H.

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. L. p. 41.  
col. 1. L.

HOWEVER neutral the letter may be, which appears in the address to be written by Mr. Ford to Mr. Harris the minister of Abbotsbury, it is certain, that other applications were made by interested persons. One Shirley, whom Sir Crisp allows to be "a very bad man," and one Martin, the son-in-law of this Squires who had so BOLDLY declared to Sir Crisp that he was determined to save the Gipsy, had been down to Abbotsbury to procure affidavits in her behalf, which they had ready drawn up, with blanks that were to be filled up with the names of such persons as could be got to swear them †: it is not therefore to be much wondered that Canning's friends paid no very great regard to Abbotsbury evidence; especially as Mr. Harris's letter itself encouraged them to doubt: for what can be thought of the inhabitants of a town where "most of the younger sort" were the associates of vagabond gipsies, wretches who subsisted only by breaking the laws, and who at Enfield were the inmates of a bawdy, the companions of thieves and prostitutes, in a house left by an executed felon to his widow, who was herself a convict of perjury, and prostituted her own daughters in her own house?

Sir Crisp, however, went on to procure evidence of the alibi from this place; and Dr. Hill, who then wrote a daily letter in a news-paper, called the London Daily Advertiser and Inspector, and was solicitous to alarm the public with some farther discoveries in Canning's case, went one evening to the house of Mr. Prentice, in Parliament-street, who had employed him to recommend the Iron-peartree-water, where he met justice Lediard, and they privately sent for Vertue Hall, who was maintained in the Gatehouse, that she might testify against George Squires when he should be taken; and began to examine her about the evidence she had given at the trial, in the presence of John Deyman, a servant of Mr. Salt's, who came with her from the prison: but she did not depart either directly or indirectly from her charge against Wells and Squires; and, indeed, if she had, there is the greatest reason to believe that Mr. Lediard, as he was properly qualified, would have taken her information. She was, however, persuaded, urged and terrified, till she wept; and so might well be said to discover great signs of uneasiness ‡. She was told that the truth must be made known on the morrow, and that what she had said could not be the truth; yet she persisted invariably in maintaining what she had sworn. One of the company then said it was necessary he should go to a certain gentleman on the morrow, and acquaint him with what had been done; and another desired he would call on him afterwards, and acquaint him with the event.

\* ADDRESS, p. 9. The WOMAN and her FAMILY were all utter strangers to me, PENNY-LESS and FRIENDLESS.

† This fact was told by Mr. Cooper, of Salisbury, to Mr. Roffiter and Mr. John Myles.

‡ The girl was so far from discovering signs of uneasiness upon account of what she had sworn, that she declared her satisfaction to several persons who went to see her in the Gatehouse; and said, that "tho' she was in goal, she was like as if she was in heaven, to what she was before she had discovered the truth to Mr. Fielding." See APPENDIX, N<sup>o</sup>. XIII. page 13. col. 2. f and g.

THIS



THIS application to Vertue Hall was made on the fifth of March; and the next day about noon several friends of Canning attended the Lord Mayor, in consequence of a message from him; and after he had read to them several affidavits to prove the alibi, he asked them, "if they were willing he should examine the wench?" they answered, "they were willing;" and asked "when he would order her to be brought before him for that purpose:" he said, "there was no HASTE; and that in a day or two he should be more at leisure, and he would let them KNOW." In this promise they cheerfully CONFIDED; and were so far from attempting to conceal the place of Hall's residence, that they had the day before told it to Mr. Ford, who acted as his lordship's agent, and offered to go with him to her.\*

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. XIII. p.  
12, col. 1, M  
and X. N<sup>o</sup>. L.  
p. 41, col. 2,  
A and K.

WHEN they went from the Mansion-house, they talked over the substance of the affidavits they had heard; and began to think of examining some persons at Enfield, as his lordship's enquiry was confined to Abbotsbury. With this view they went, on the evening of the same day, to the Gatehouse, to enquire of Hall, what persons frequented Wells's house, and were likely to have seen Squires while she was there: but when they came to the Gatehouse, they were informed she was gone to the Mansion-house, having been sent for about a quarter of an hour before. But though they came too late to see her at the prison, yet they got to the Mansion-house before her; nor is there any thing mysterious in their expedition, though Sir Crisp in the Address relates it in such a manner, notwithstanding they told him how it happened, as to insinuate, that they had some wicked person about the girl, who sent them intelligence of what had happened, and gave her the most diabolical advice when she went away†.

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. XIII. p.  
12, col. 1, N  
to W. and N<sup>o</sup>.  
L. p. 41, col.  
2, B to I.

SIR CRISP soon after began to examine Hall in the public room before several witnesses, and she CONFIRMED every fact to which she was then interrogated and had sworn at the Gipsy's trial. Sir Crisp told her, "she was PERJURED‡; and that if she would tell the truth, no harm should come to her for what she said, for he would protect her." She then declared, with many tears, that "she had told the TRUTH already." Upon which some person said, "perhaps she will speak more freely to your lordship ALONE:" and Sir Crisp then rising, and taking a candle, went out with her, and took Sir John Phillips with him. In about twenty minutes Sir John returned, and said, "she had denied all she had sworn at the Old Bailey; but that THERE WERE SOME DIFFICULTIES WHICH HIS LORDSHIP COULD NOT YET GET OVER §." After his lordship and the girl had been some minutes together WITHOUT WITNESSES||, THESE DIFFICULTIES were got over; and upon their returning from the private room, she made her public recantation. Mr. Rossiter then asked her, "if what she had sworn was false, how her story came to agree with Canning's," and she made no reply: she, who had been so ready in expedients, as to preclude Whiffin's testimony, by a SUDDEN CONTRIVANCE of an artful particular, to prove it was preconcerted and supported by forgery;

\* ADDRESS, p. 9. Canning's friends had declined to inform me where she [Hall] was.

† ADDRESS, p. 10. Though I communicated to them ALL my actions, and INTENDED, upon the success of my message, to have sent for them; yet I cannot but say, I WONDERED at their expedition; especially when White informed me, they were *not* at the Gatehouse when *he* was there: but I was still more surprised to hear White attest upon his *oath*, the wicked instructions which were given her *at that place*; "Be sure, Vertue, remember what you swore before, and stand to it!"

[Hall acknowledged; to Mr. Payne, in August last, that she believed it was some prisoner who spoke to her upon this occasion; and that he said, "Vertue, be sure stick to the truth."]

§ If the candour of other representations be judged by this, those parts of the Address, which are not directly contradicted by facts, will have but little weight.

‡ ADDRESS, p. 10. I then proceeded publicly to examine her with all imaginable TENDERNESS.

§ ADDRESS, p. 10. She INSTANTLY burst into a flood of tears, and declared, that all she had sworn before was false.

|| ADDRESS, p. 10. I determined, however, I would not be ALONE with her.



and whose invention had been so happy, as to supply to Canning's story, CONSISTENT PARTICULARS which Canning could NOT know; was now totally at a loss for such an answer, as White, the marshalsman, suggested for her, to so plain a question as Rossiter's: White, indeed, affirmed, that "she heard Canning's story at Teshmaker's;" which, however, he KNEW to be FALSE, as he was then told, and did not DENY. From this time her assertions were general; and she only declared, that "all she said at the trial was false, and "all she had told the Lord Mayor was true:" but that SATISFACTION which she expressed in the Gatehouse, not by words only but in her looks, was at an end; she did from that hour, and does now appear terrified and confused; her looks are wild; she starts into sudden passions of rage and weeping; and is as lively a representation of a guilty conscience, as can possibly be conceived\*.

APPENDIX,  
No. XIII. p.  
12. col. 2. L  
to a. and No.  
L. p. 41. col.  
2, M to a.

AT her next examination, she had no better reason to give for the AGREEMENT of her account with Canning's, than that which White had suggested before, and in which he had been detected of FALSEHOOD. Mr. Rossiter then asked her, "if she did not, without prompting, tell him the contrivance of Whiffin and Howitt;" and she confessed that she DID. Counsellor Davy then objected to the asking her questions †, which he called CROSS-EXAMINING her: Mr. Rossiter, however, asked further, "if she did not enquire, particularly, "what apron Canning was robbed of; and, upon hearing it described, say, "that she would be hanged if it was not the same that Mary Squires's eldest daughter wore after the young woman was brought to Wells's, for that she had never seen her wear such a one before:" this she also CONFESSED.

APPENDIX,  
No. XIII. p.  
13. col. 1. c to  
i. col. 2. Z to  
c. No. L. p.  
42, col. 2, O  
to e.

AT this examination of Hall, Canning, who was present, produced, at the desire of Sir Crisp, the jugg which contained the water, and the bed gown which she found in Wells's loft; but when she would have taken them away, Sir Crisp REFUSED to part with them; and Mr. Ford said, "he should, in a short time, find an OWNER for them:" no other owner, but Wells, has, however, yet been found for the bed-gown; and the pitcher, which the girl particularly described the night she came home, was proved to be Wells's, by Fortunatus.

APPENDIX,  
No. XIII. p.  
13. col. 2. e  
and f. No. L.  
p. 43, col. 2. b.

SIR Crisp says ‡, that when Canning was about to take the bed-gown away, she said IT WAS HER MOTHER'S; but the contrary is attested upon oath by Mr. Rossiter, who swears, that "being asked what she was going to do with the pitcher and gown, she said only, that she was going to take them to her mother's."

APPENDIX,  
No. XIII. p.  
13. col. 2. h  
to i. No. L. p.  
43, col. 2, c  
to e.

AFTER this recantation of Hall, she was sent to the Poultry Compter; and the friends of Canning, being asked by Sir Crisp if they would maintain her there, consented to allow half a guinea a week: but finding, soon after, that particular persons only were permitted to see her, this allowance was discontinued. She has, however, frequently declared to the mistress of Cheshunt workhouse, that "she believed Sir Crisp allowed a guinea a week for her board; "though she sometimes washed, and employed herself in other drudgery, to "keep thoughts out of her head, and prevent her being uneasy."

THE friends of Canning took this RECONTANTION of Hall into consideration: and when they reflected, that her charge was PARTICULAR and CIRCUMSTANTIAL, where she must have relied merely upon her own INVENTION; that it was perfectly CONSISTENT with itself, and with Canning's account, though just before she had been detected in numberless CONTRADICTIONS; that it was first made in the PRESENCE of many witnesses; that immediately afterwards,

\* ADDRESS, p. 10. To this confession she added the great satisfaction she felt at the discharge of this heavy load from her mind.

Was it possible for me, gentlemen, to describe the manner in which she made this recantation, you could not doubt its truth or sincerity.

† ADDRESS, p. 11. At this examination, like all the rest, all had the liberty of asking what questions they pleased.

‡ ADDRESS, p. 11.



she declared herself to be EASY, and appeared to be so; and that, on the contrary, her recantation was only recurring, in GENERAL TERMS, to the account which, when Mr. Fielding attempted to draw it out into particulars, he found INCONSISTENT and ABSURD; that it happened after she had been harangued two hours at Prentice's, by those who certainly wished to PRODUCE it; that it was first made in a PRIVATE room, and the last difficulties got over WITHOUT witnesses; and that ever afterwards she appeared DISSATISFIED and UNEASY; they saw no reason || to conclude that Canning was an impostor, or that she should be ABANDONED to those who did.

THIS recantation of Hall, however, was supported by Fortunatus, who positively swore, that "he lay in the room, where Canning said she had been "confined, the WHOLE time;" and by Ezra Whiffin, who, now he was sure Hall would not contradict him, swore, that "he was in the room to look at a "sign iron, and that Natus's wife was then in bed."

BUT the testimony of Fortune Natus might be justly suspected, as he was an inmate of Mother Wells's brothel; because an honest man, however poor, would surely never have chosen for himself, and especially for his wife, such a lodging, but would have preferred the next barn or hayrick he could find: and it appeared, upon a very slight enquiry, that this particular was a good rule to judge of his character; for he had been guilty of FORGERY, the forged note being produced and annexed to an affidavit of the fact; he had also left his own child to perish in the church yard at Ware, and afterwards hanged himself. Besides, it appeared that he was PERJURED in this very information; and that he owned he was so before several witnesses, two of which proved, that he lay in the outhouse of farmer Newitt one of the nights on which he swore he lay in Wells's hay-loft. And sure, the friends of Canning were not much to be blamed, for DOUBTING || the testimony of a wretch, who to FORGERY and PERJURY, had added the intentional MURDER of his CHILD and HIMSELF\*.

As to Mr. Whiffin, whose testimony had been before expected from the remarkable anecdote communicated by Hall before her purgation, it appeared, that he had VARIED his account as the general plan became more PERFECT. At first he declared, that "he went into a room to look at a sign iron, and "found no person in it:" then he declared, that "when he went into the room "to look at a sign-iron, Fortune Natus's WIFE was then in bed, though he "neither SAW her face nor HEARD her speak:" then he was asked, "how he "knew it to be Fortune Natus's wife," and he could not TELL: then this INCONSISTENCY in his account was objected to him, and he said, "he WISHED "he had never said any thing about the matter, but as it was out, it MUST go \*. Besides, Mr. Medcalf, the glazier, avers, that he did not tell Whiffin Wells had a sign-iron to sell, till long AFTER the time, when Whiffin says he went there to see it; and, as he believes, till after † Canning had escaped.

THE friends of Canning might, surely, DOUBT || this man's testimony without reproach §.

|| ADDRESS, passim. Canning's friends still affected to DOUBT.

\* ADDRESS, p. 15. Upon a strict enquiry into the credit of these witnesses, there appeared NO REASON to doubt their veracity—I can speak more particularly as to the characters of Mr. Whiffin and Fortune Natus; several persons of unquestionable integrity having assured me, that they were very honest, sober, and industrious men.

† Mr. Medcalf carried to Whiffin's house the sign he had painted, on the EIGHTH day of Jan. Old Stile, as appears by the entry in his book of accounts, which he kept by Old Stile. This was the NINETEENTH of January, New Stile; and it was not till twelve or fourteen days AFTERWARDS, that he FIRST told Whiffin that Mother Wells had a sign iron to sell.

§ There is, now, another objection against this person's testimony, of a different kind. Sir Crisp Gascoyne's brother, and another gentleman, finding his circumstances embarrassed, had desired him to write down an account of his DEBTS, which amounted to more than forty pounds; a sum, which, they said, was a TRIFLE; and intimated, that they would pay it: in consequence of which intimation, he referred his creditors to Mr. Ford. APPENDIX, No. XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII.

ADDRESS, p. 15. If Ezra Whiffin was not in the room in January, and saw Judith Natus there, WHAT could induce him to swear it? P. 12. The convict's witnesses, from Enfield, came UNSOLICITED, UNEXPECTED.

BUT

APPENDIX,  
No. XVIII.  
Haines.

No. XXII.

Certificate.

No. XXI.

Taylor.

APPENDIX,

No. XIX, XX,

Jackson,

Hubbard.

APPENDIX,  
No. XXIV,  
Wacket.

APPENDIX,  
No. XXV.  
Neale.

APPENDIX,  
No. XXIII.  
Harrington.

APPENDIX,  
No. LI.



BUT there was yet another evidence, to prove that Canning was not confined by Wells. Elizabeth Long swears, that she was often in the room during the time, and that Natus and his wife lay there. There is no reason to doubt, whether this witness came VOLUNTARILY, because Wells was her own mother: but her testimony is for that reason suspicious ||; and the credit of it is wholly taken away, by the confession of her reputed husband, who soon after his mother's commitment, freely acknowledged to Mr. Medcalf, a painter and glazier at Enfield, as Mr. Medcalf has declared since the trial, that Canning was brought into the house by two men, he being there at the same time.

APPENDIX,  
No. XXXVI.

BESIDES the evidence of Long, John Howitt, a carpenter, the son of Susannah Wells by a former husband, "proved," says Sir Crisp §, "that he left his tools in the room in question, on the 19th day of January; and that he fetched them out the next day, and then saw Judith Natus in bed in that room." But neither does this man deserve credit, for before the trial of his mother and the Gipsy, he declared to Mrs. Howard, of Enfield-wash, that he had not been in the dwelling-house of Susannah Wells for TWO MONTHS before she and Squires were taken up for the robbery of Elizabeth Canning.

APPENDIX,  
No. LXV.

AN Abbotsbury blacksmith also swore, that one Clark, another alibi evidence of that place, who became a vagabond || with the Gipseys for love of Lucy, was a worthy honest cordwainer; that others of his neighbours and friends were also very honest people, and himself confirms the alibi.

ANOTHER Abbotsbury man swears to the alibi, and that he has known the Gipseys THREE years: but it appears, that his memory was too treacherous || to be trusted; for Mr. Harris, in his letter, says, that the Gipseys had not been at Abbotsbury for three years BEFORE \*.

APPENDIX,  
No. XXIX.

Ford's letter.

UPON THIS proof, however, and such other as he should be able to produce, Sir Crisp determined to prosecute the girl: in the mean time it was confidently affirmed, that he should be able to prove || WHERE and with WHOM she was the whole time of her pretended confinement; and it is to be supposed they had witnesses in their eye for this PURPOSE, tho' by some means or other they were disappointed of their testimony, as Mr. Ford afterwards made the SAME declaration in a letter to Sir Joseph Hankey.

On the thirteenth of March, Sir Crisp granted his warrant to apprehend her; of which her friends having notice, they put in bail for her appearance.

ABOUT this time, Mr. Nash, Mr. Hague, and Mr. Aldridge, who had withheld the benefit of their evidence from the Gipsy whom they saw convicted, when, as they now affirmed, they believed Canning a cheat; came UNSOUGHT and UNEXPECTED, and VOLUNTARILY made their information: but their information could have LITTLE weight || with Canning's friends for the reasons already mentioned†.

THE next evidence which Sir Crisp communicated to them, was that of Andrew Wake, an exciseman, to prove the alibi of the Gipsy woman and her son and daughter, by his written account, supported by the books of the excise. But it happens, unfortunately, that the ALIBI EVIDENCES, however procured, and from what place soever brought, are persons of whom there is some reason || to fear, that a small sum will seduce them to great crimes. This Andrew Wake was criminal in that particular, which, more than any other, invalidates || his testimony: "his account," says Sir Crisp, "is exact, and the excise books attested it;" but the excise books were made from this man's

|| ADDRESS, passim. Canning's friends still affected to DOUBT.

§ ADDRESS, p. 38.

\* ADDRESS, p. 17. John Ford, of Abbotsbury, saith, that he has known Mary Squires, and her son and daughter George and Lucy, these THREE YEARS LAST PAST. ADDRESS, p. 5. They (this Mary Squires and others) were at his house about three years AGO, which was the LAST time they were at Abbotsbury till the first of January last.

THESE were the witnesses whose characters Mr. Harris ATTESTED.

† See page 8, line 18, and the note on that passage.



entries, and he was turned out of the excise for making entries that were FALSE. When two witnesses, who depose only from their MEMORY, differ as to the time of a fact, it is possible they may mistake; but when two witnesses depose to the time of a fact, which time they swear they wrote down when the fact happened, and their WRITTEN accounts differ; it is plain, that some fraud must have been designed: and this is exactly the case in point; for Gibbon, being asked on the Gipsy's trial, how he remembered the day she came to his house to be the FIRST of January, says, "because an exciseman came there, and he WROTE the day down." Wake was this exciseman; and when he is asked, "what day he went to Gibbon's," he produces a book, by which it appears to be the THIRTY-FIRST of December\*. Canning's friends, therefore, had still some reason to DOUBT||, even supposing that they had yet no positive evidence of the contrary to what these evidences swore.

Mr. Cooper, of Salisbury, to whom Mr. Myles, Canning's solicitor at that time, had written to make enquiries at Coombe concerning Greville's character, sent to him, and at the same time to the lord Mayor, the accounts of some other persons in favour of the alibi; and declared himself "ready to do any thing in this affair which his lordship should request:" but the testimony of these men, tho' they did not live at Abbotsbury, was by no means equivalent to the weight in the other scale; which still increased, by every attempt to counterbalance it with such evidence as might reasonably be suspected of FALSEHOOD.

THIS evidence, however, Sir Crisp laid before his MAJESTY when the report was made, with a MEMORIAL, containing these six propositions.

I. THE public prejudice was excited against Squires and Wells, by unfair representations before the trial; which DEPRIVED them of a material part of their evidence.

THIS is directly contradicted by a person who was PRESENT during the whole trial.

II. THESE proceedings, the improbability of the charge, and the contrariety of evidence, engaged him to make his Enquiry.

THIS he contradicted HIMSELF, by acknowledging, that at the time of the Gipsy's receiving sentence "he believed her GUILTY."

III. THAT all the witnesses were strictly, separately, and publicly examined, and their credit well certified.

THIS cannot be true of Fortunatus and Whiffin, whom he has selected from all the rest as of INDUBITABLE credit.

IV. THAT many other informations were offered, which he declined to take as unnecessary.

THIS may be true, considering their CHARACTER and from WHENCE they came.

V. THAT Vertue Hall had VOLUNTARILY and PUBLICLY retracted the WHOLE of the evidence she gave at the trial.

THAT her whole retraction was VOLUNTARY there is no proof, because some DIFFICULTIES were got over PRIVATELY: that she PUBLICLY recanted, therefore, in the sense of this article, is not TRUE; and that she VOLUNTARILY retracted must at best be DOUBTFUL.

\* This fellow appeared upon the trial of Canning as a common foot soldier; and being asked how he was reduced to that station, said, he was turned out for STAMPING, which he explained to be making FALSE ENTRIES.

|| ADDRESS, passim, The friends of Canning still affected to DOUBT.



VI. THAT in none of the examinations he had taken, there was any circumstance that could lead him to doubt the innocence of the convicts.

THIS may be true of Sir Crisp; but, surely, sufficient reason has been given for the doubt of OTHERS.

BUT of the PURPORT of this memorial, and what in particular was ANNEXED to it, the friends of Canning were totally IGNORANT, till the publication of the address; and, therefore, could not examine any witnesses with a particular view to CONTRADICT it. They had, indeed, upon the recantation of Vertue Hall, taken some affidavits to prove, that the Gipsy was at Enfield when the robbery was committed; and the duke of Newcastle having acquainted them, that his MAJESTY had referred the consideration of the evidence on both sides to his Attorney and Solicitor General, they took many other affidavits to prove the same fact; but when these affidavits were presented to the Attorney and Solicitor General, they rejected them, because they were not at liberty to examine any evidence that was taken after the day of reference. It necessarily followed, therefore, that the weight of evidence was in the convict's favour; and so it was reported: the Gipsy, therefore, whose sentence had been respited upon the presentation of the memorial, received her pardon in consequence of this report. Upon this view of the case, however, it does not become in any degree more PROBABLE, that she was innocent.

IN the mean time, the friends of the girl, alarmed by the power which had been employed against her; deprived of the PITCHER and the BED-GOWN, which would be so necessary to the positive proof of her confinement; and foreseeing that a bill of indictment would probably be preferred against her, to further the obtaining a pardon for Squires, which was not yet accomplished; applied for a warrant, and preferred a bill of indictment against her alibi evidence at the trial.

THE just and reasonable advantages which they proposed by this measure were the following: The only question before the jury, to whom the bill against the countrymen should be referred, would then be, whether the Gipsy was at Abbotbury or at Enfield: they hoped to prove that she was at Enfield; and from this proof, upon which the bill would be found, the highest presumption would arise, that she was guilty of the robbery; because she would not otherwise have set up a false defence: and for this reason, the bill against Canning must necessarily have been thrown out; for those who declared upon oath, that in their opinion the Gipsy had attempted her defence by perjury, could not also declare upon oath, that they believed Canning had not been confined and robbed; because that would have implied that the Gipsy was innocent, and charged with a fact which never happened.

Mr. Myles, who then acted as Canning's attorney, went down to Abbotbury with proper assistance, and executed a warrant, which was backed by a justice of peace for the county of Dorset, against Clarke and Gibbon; but Sir Crisp took advantage of some particulars in his manner of confining Clarke, to move for an information against him in the King's Bench for false imprisonment; and there being a misnomer in the warrant, actions of trespass were also brought against him for an assault upon Gibbon, and against Mr. Rossiter who assisted him in the execution of that warrant.

BUT altho' the misnomer was known to be a mere mistake, by which no ill could be intended, and, therefore, ought not to have been made the instrument of oppression; and tho' the Court afterwards justified the confinement of Clarke, by dismissing the information; yet these proceedings were attended with great vexation and expence.

THE two indictments against Canning and the countrymen were rejected by the jury; and Canning's bail being now discharged, and her friends unwilling to incur the expence which a powerful opposition would make necessary, gave up



up all thoughts of obtaining justice, and told Mr. Myles they would advance no more money.

BUT further pecuniary assistance being soon afterwards offered, and Sir Crisp having preferred another bill against Canning, Mr. Myles was directed to prefer another bill against the countrymen: but there were several reasons against trying these causes at the Old Baily; Sir Crisp, the prosecutor\*, would there preside as JUDGE, and Mr. Ford, the solicitor, was a principal OFFICER of the court.

BOTH these bills being found on the ninth of June, it was agreed between Mr. Myles and Mr. Ford, that they should be removed into the court of King's Bench†; and a memorandum of this agreement was prepared by them in concert, and being approved of by their clerks in court, the twenty-fifth of the same month was appointed to attend them, and carry it into execution. When the day arrived, Mr. Ford called upon Mr. Myles in the morning, and pretending that he was to DINE AT FULHAM, desired the meeting might be deferred till the next evening: Mr. Myles consented; but Mr. Ford, instead of dining at Fulham, was engaged in a consultation with counsel at the MANSION-HOUSE.

AT a meeting the next evening the twenty-sixth, it was finally agreed in writing, that all the indictments should be removed by certiorari‡; and that each of the defendants, upon the return of the writs, should plead the general issue, and the prosecutors be OBLIGED to proceed to trial, during "the sittings after the then present term." Mr. Myles was now preparing to proceed, when he received the following billet from Mr. Ford, by which it appeared that he had artfully taken advantage of one essential article of the agreement to set it aside.

" Sir,

" MR, Masterman (the clerk of the crown) thinking it quite impracticable to have the several causes tried *the sittings after this term*, as intended, that proposal is, I find, at an end."

" The several parties therefore WILL put in bail to appear next sessions."

" I am, Sir, your humble servant,"

Aldermanbury,  
28 June, 1753.

" T. FORD."

THAT this was an artifice of Mr. Ford's, and pre-concerted, is incontestible; for he had actually put in bail for the parties appearance at the Old Baily, the very day AFTER he had, by writing, agreed to remove the indictments into the King's Bench; which was also the day BEFORE he sent the billet to Mr. Myles, in which he mentions the parties putting in bail, as a thing not YET done.

MR. Myles, being thus disappointed, instructed council to move the court of King's-Bench for several certioraries to remove the indictments; but no motion was made, in consequence of these instructions, till late on the last day of term; and then it was only for one certiorari on the indictment against Greville, which was not granted; because when the council was asked whether he moved for plaintiff or defendant he could not tell, and the solicitor was not present to inform him. As upon the refusal of this writ there was no time left for further application to the court, the other writs could not be moved for till next term: those, therefore, who had hitherto espoused the girl's cause, when they found that she could not be tried but at the Old Baily, concealed her, the only remaining expedient, as they believed, to prevent her being transported or pilloried, for having been robbed and famished.

\* ADDRESS, p. 19. Unless I directed it [the prosecution] none would.

† ADDRESS, p. 29. This proposal, for several good reasons, though such as would ILL BECOME ME to relate, was afterwards found impracticable.

THEY



THEY were, however, still desirous to try \* the countrymen, even at the Old Baily; and, therefore, the September sessions being commenced, and notice of trial given by their solicitor, an offer was made to Mr. Myles to defray the necessary expences as far as eighty pounds; but some of the girl's friends having disputed Mr. Myles's claim upon them on account of the proceedings that were already passed, he refused not only to proceed himself, but to deliver his papers to another, till his demand was satisfied, or at least admitted by those on whom it was made. As there was no prospect that this dispute would be speedily accommodated, and as Mr. Myles was still harrassed by the information and suits which Sir Crisp had commenced against him, he set out for Gloucestershire, with all the papers relating to both the indictments in his possession.

IN this distress application was made to another attorney: but it was impossible for him to prepare for a trial that was to come on in a few days; and, therefore, a certiorari to remove it was naturally thought of. A certiorari had, indeed, been refused upon motion: but he insisted, that, according to ancient and constant practice, a certiorari might be obtained, by application to a judge during a vacation, at the instance of a prosecutor in a criminal cause, as a matter of right, because it is the king's privilege, who in criminal causes is the plaintiff, to sue in what court he will: and, therefore, in this exigency, he went to the crown office, with an intention to apply to Mr. Athorpe for the proper instruments; but Mr. Athorpe not being in town, they were prepared by his deputy, who afterwards went with the Attorney to Totteridge, and obtained the lord chief justice Lee's hand to the fiats, upon which certioraries were issued out.

How the courts might determine the question, whether these certioraries were regular or not, Canning's friends could not possibly judge: they would have concurred in no measure which they thought illegal; and the attorney is ready to attest, that he obtained the certioraries in the usual way, without using any artifice to prevent the lord chief justice from knowing on what account they were sued out, or in other words what he signed; nor does he believe his lordship would have refused, on any account, to sign the fiats, to which, he apprehends, his lordship was obliged ex officio.

THE attorney, after his return from Totteridge, desired Mr. Thomas Myles to send his brother's clerk with the writs into court; who, according to his instructions, delivered them into the hands of Mr. Ford, as the law directs, before the jury was sworn. As the attorney had no doubt whether these writs would be received, or expectation that any question would be asked to avoid the force of them, he was not solicitous to be present, but only sent a person to be witness of their delivery into the hands of Mr. Ford, as solicitor for the countrymen. Thus it happened, that, in answer to the court's enquiry, no account was given of the manner of obtaining these writs: the person, however, who delivered them, was ordered to take them again; and the countrymen were called to the bar, and acquitted without any prosecution.

THAT the prosecutors and their solicitor were not afraid of coming again before a court of justice in defence of these certioraries, appears by a motion which they made the next term to enforce a return of them. Upon this motion a rule was made, for the court of Old Baily to shew cause why a return should not be enforced; and Mr. Ford prayed a particulay day, which was allowed, and he undertook to be then ready. On that day he moved, that the certioraries might be superseded; alleging, that the lord chief justice had been imposed upon in signing the fiats: but his lordship not being present, a rule was made for hearing the merits of that suggestion at a future day.

ON this future day the counsel for the countrymen moved, that the writs might be superseded in the absence of the lord chief justice: but as the motion to supersede these writs was founded on a suggestion, that the lord chief justice

\* ADDRESS, p. 29. Tho' Canning was concealed, her friends well knew her guilt could not remain so, if the countrymen were TRIED—how to PREVENT it was the question.



had been imposed upon; and as none but his lordship could know, whether he was imposed upon or not; both motions were ordered to stand over till he should be present: but as his lordship died without coming again into court, the writs are not superseded to this hour.

SIR CRISP, in the mean time, had begun to sue the girl to an OUTLAWRY, and pushed on his process with the utmost diligence to complete it. But as Michaelmas and Hillary terms intervened after the certioraries were issued out, and before the outlawry could be completed, it was still hoped that they would be established with respect to the countrymen: and as it is not usual to grant a certiorari to a defendant, without some cause shewn, or the consent of the prosecutor, the cause, in this case, being an apprehension, which, however just, it was not safe to express, application was TWICE made to Sir Crisp for his concurrence in a certiorari with respect to Canning; but this he persisted absolutely to refuse\*.

BUT tho' the girl suffered extremely in the opinion of the public by the fate of the certioraries, and her cause by the differences among her friends; yet these circumstances afford a fresh testimony, that they were engaged in no UNLAWFUL COMBINATION to establish false facts by false attestations; for when the association was once broken, the SECRET, had there been any, would certainly have escaped. From this time neither of the attornies who had acted in Canning's affairs proceeded any farther; but others who heard of her distresses, and were desirous that she should either be delivered from persecution, or punished for her guilt, undertook to bring her cause to a trial; tho' it could only be done at the Old Baily, where her PROSECUTOR, altho' not now chief magistrate, had yet a SEAT upon the bench, and where his SOLICITOR, as an OFFICER of the court, had the power of laying her under many disadvantages. To this trial the girl consented; and, indeed, she had no alternative but to become an outlaw: notice, therefore, was given to Mr. Ford, that she would take her trial at the February sessions, and bail was put in for her appearance.

BUT all the papers by which she could make her defence, being still in the custody of Mr. Myles, it became necessary to make new enquiries, to take new informations, and to do again all that had been done before; so that the proof which Mr. Myles had collected was reiterated, and in many instances arose from the testimony of other witnesses.

UPON the recantation of Hall, who alone had charged George Squires with the robbery, it was no longer necessary that he should ABSCOND: he was, therefore, employed by Sir Crisp to go down with Mr. WILLIS† to Abbotbury, "to LEARN the names of the places he had been at, with his mother and sister, in their route from Abbotbury to Enfield." George had been once at Abbotbury already, SINCE that pretended journey: so that it is strange a THIRD journey should be necessary, to furnish him with particulars sufficient to distinguish, not the houses only, but the towns through which he passed. But it is stranger still, that after ALL these journies, there should be two spaces of forty miles each UNACCOUNTED || for: it was unfortunate, that no witness could be procured, to name a single house where they refreshed themselves, between Coomb and Basingstoke, or between Basingstoke and Brentford: and it is remarkable, that George's memory always failed, even AFTER this journey, with respect to those places where witnesses were WANTING; for he did not supply

\* ADDRESS, p. 28. It was my EARNEST desire to have the causes REMOVED.

† ADDRESS, p. 32. His READINESS to accompany Mr. WILLIS, to SHEW him the places he could not name, was, with ME, a most CONVINCING proof of his innocence.

|| ADDRESS, p. 33. I ORDERED their WHOLE route, as 'twere, from South Perrot to Enfield, to be PROVED upon the trial.



the deficiency in one instance; tho' it might reasonably be expected, that HE should COMPLETE the route, if his account could not in every stage be supported: however, notwithstanding this defect, "George's journey answered Sir "Crisp's EXPECTATIONS," and a great number of evidences were produced.

ON the girl's part, more than twenty people \* were found about Enfield, who perfectly remembered to have "seen the Gipsy there," before and during

\* ABSTRACT of the PROOFS of MARY SQUIRES's being in ENFIELD parish before and during CANNING's confinement in WELLS's house.

| Witnesses names, and places of abode, &c.                                              | Times when and places where they saw Mary Squires.                                                                                                                                   | Their reasons for fixing particular times of seeing her.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| William Smith, of Enfield parish; who hath lived 20 years in the farm he now occupies. | December 16, 1752. At his house, about which she, and the persons with her, continued from the 15th to the 17th of the same month; and since in Newgate.                             | Because, during that time, he lost a whalebone whip; and they (Mary Squires and her companions) lost a little horse, as they informed him.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Samuel Arnott, of the same parish, husbandman.                                         | About 9 or 10 days before old Christmas day, 1752. On Enfield-chace; and in the fields between White Webbs and Clayhill; and since in Newgate.                                       | Because she informed him she had lost a little horse, and asked him if he had seen one; and in describing the horse she mentioned its having a log on one of his legs with her name, which, she said, was Squires.——Because it was on a Friday morning he first saw her; and on the Sunday morning following he met her again, and enquired if she had found her horse; and she replied she had not: and, for that about the time he saw her, she, with divers others, lay several nights about the house of Mr. Smith, near whom he lives. |
| Elizabeth, wife of the said Samuel Arnott.                                             | Some short time before Christmas, 1752. About the said Mr. Smith's house, and since in Newgate.                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| James Pratt, who lives with the said Mr. Smith.                                        | Some short time before old Christmas, 1752. The same places.                                                                                                                         | Because it was some short time before he moved from the house in which he then lived, to the house he now lives in; to which last he came a few days after Christmas.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Samuel Story, of Waltham Abbey, gentleman.                                             | December 23, 1752. In the door of the house of Mrs. Wells; and since in Newgate.                                                                                                     | Because, that, on that day he went to see Mr. Howard, who lives opposite to Mrs. Wells; that, apprehending he had seen Mary Squires several times before, he went very near her to be satisfied; and that the next day he was taken ill, and continued so much out of order, as not to go out of his house till March following, when he went to the prison of Newgate to see her.                                                                                                                                                          |
| John Richardson, who hath lived 12 years in Enfield parish.                            | Old Christmas-day, 1752. Near the garden belonging to his dwelling-house; and in the cart wherein M.S. was carried to Justice Teshmaker's, and afterwards to prison, which he drove. | Because, when he came from his work in the morning, he made holiday for the remainder of the day.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

Witnesses



ing Canning's confinement; and on the twenty-ninth of April she was arraigned at the Old Baily.

THE unwillingness of Canning's friends to consent to her trial at the Old

| Witnesses names, and places of abode, &c.                                                                  | Times when and places where they saw Mary Squires.                                           | Their reasons for fixing particular times of seeing her.                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Margaret, wife of the said John Richardson.                                                                | Some time before and on old Christmas-day, 1752; and several times within a fortnight after. | At her dwelling-house, and where Mary Squires was taken up.                        |
| Loomworth Dane victualler and collar-maker, who hath lived in the said parish twelve years.                | Old Christmas-day, being January 5, 1753.                                                    | Passing by the door of his dwelling-house; and since in the prison of Newgate.     |
| Daniel Vass, of the said parish, who hath worked there for Mr. Yar-row, a farmer, between 10 and 11 years. | Old Christmas-day, being January 5, 1753.                                                    | Passing by his house in Turkey-street; and since in Newgate.                       |
| Jane Dadwell, widow, who hath lived in the said parish two years.                                          | On the Thursday in Christmas week, 1752.                                                     | At her house in the same street, and since in Newgate.                             |
| John Lewis, the younger, who hath lived in the said parish two years.                                      | In new Christmas week, 1752.                                                                 | In the road leading to Waltham-croft; at his father's house; and since in Newgate. |
| Joseph Gould, of the said parish, husbandman.                                                              | 8th or 9th of January, 1753.                                                                 | In Trott's Walk near Turkey-street, and since in Newgate.                          |

Witnesses



Old Baily, was now most abundantly justified: no less than SEVENTEEN of the pannel, against whom no objection was made, were challenged, directly contrary

| Witnesses names, and places of abode, &c.                                                                                        | Times when and places where they saw Mary Squires.                                                                                                                                            | Their reasons for fixing particular times of seeing her.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Humphry Holding, gardener, who hath lived in the said parish 20 years.                                                           | 8th and 11th January, 1753. In Turkey-street aforesaid, and since in Newgate.                                                                                                                 | Because Nathaniel Parsons, Esq; for whom he occasionally worked as a gardener, was at his house in Turkey-street on the said 8th of January, and went to town the next day: and because on the 11th he was pruning a vine which grows against the house of Mr. Harrington, who lives in the said street; and whilst he was so employed, Mary Squires came to him, and asked, if there was any china to mend; and his wife made an entry in his book, of his having worked for Mr. Harrington on that day. |
| Sarah, wife of the said Daniel Vass.                                                                                             | 10th and 11th ditto. In Turkey-street, and since in Newgate.                                                                                                                                  | Because she had been at work at the house of Nathaniel Parsons, Esq; from Monday the 1st to Tuesday the 9th of January; at which time she returned to her own house, and Mr. and Mrs. Parsons went to London.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| John Frame, servant to Nathaniel Parsons, Esq; who came to his said master October 17, 1752, and hath lived with him ever since. | Once before, and on 11th or 12th January. When in his master's garden, and since in Newgate.                                                                                                  | Because his master went to London on the 9th, and did not return till after the 12th of January; and on one of those days Mary Squires came to him, whilst at work in his said master's garden, and desired to tell him his fortune.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Mary, wife of the said Joseph Gould.                                                                                             | Ditto At her dwelling-house, and since in Newgate.                                                                                                                                            | Because Nathaniel Parsons, Esq; went to London on the 9th of the same month; at whose house she was all the day on the 8th, mending linen and otherwise.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Grace, wife of Joseph Kirby, labourer, of the said parish.                                                                       | About a fortnight before M. S. was taken up, which was on the 1st of February. At her dwelling-house, and since in Newgate.                                                                   | Because it was but a short time before she removed into her new dwelling-house.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Hannah, wife of John Fantham, of the said parish, gardener.                                                                      | On the 16th of January, 1753. In Trott's walk; several times since; and afterwards in Newgate.                                                                                                | Because there was a considerable quantity of snow fell on the night of the 15th of January, which made it very wet and bad walking the next day, when she saw Mary Squires.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| George Clemens, of the said parish, who now lives with Mr. Henry Long, farmer.                                                   | About the 18th of January, 1753. At the house of Edward Starr, and since in Newgate.                                                                                                          | Because he was at dinner in Mr. Starr's house, when Mary Squires came in, and asked Mrs. Starr to have her fortune told; and that week Mr. Starr had a hog killed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Sarah, wife of Edward Starr, of the same parish, farmer.                                                                         | On the 18th or 19th of January, 1753. At her own house, where Mary Squires inquired if there was any brown bread or pickled pork to be sold, or any china to be mended; and since in Newgate. | Because her husband had been at Hertford on one of those days, which were Thursday and Friday; and because on the Monday before she washed some linen, and killed a hog, and gave Mary Squires some black puddings to get rid of her.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

Witnesses



trary to the statute of the 33 of Edward† I. Canning's solicitor challenged THREE; and notice was sent him to challenge the FOREMAN also; but the foreman, as it happened, was sworn before he could get into court. Against this person there was an objection of great force; for he had PRE-JUDGED the prisoner he was to try, damning her for a LYING B—H, a CHEAT, or an IMPOSTOR; or using words equally gross, to that effect. The court had ordered, that the unexamined witnesses should have no communication with those who knew what was given in evidence; yet a clerk of Mr. Ford's, and several witnesses who had been examined, were found among them. Sir Crisp, tho' it was declared || that he would not be present at the trial, was not only PRESENT but BUSY; he was sometimes at the bottom of the court among the crowd, and sometimes crying out, "it is a plain case, gentlemen, it is a plain case."

WHILE Sir Crisp was thus employed in the Sessions-house, he was assisted without from the press; and such calumnies were published in the London Daily Advertiser and Inspector, that the court recommended an information against the printer and publisher; and if Canning had not been poor, they would certainly have been punished. It was also industriously reported, that her friends had hired a mob to insult the magistracy; tho' on the contrary, they were at the expence of printing and distributing hand-bills, to prevent any such irregularities; and took every possible method to convey the girl secretly to and from the Sessions-house: the jury, contrary to all precedent, were suffered to go at large, during adjournments of three whole days; a delay by which the expence and fatigue of her friends were greatly increased, several of whom were, just at this crisis, served with copies of writs for the balance of Mr. Myles's bill, amounting to a very large sum.

UNDER these disadvantages was Canning's trial commenced and carried on.

| Witnesses names,<br>and places of<br>abode, &c.                                                | Times when and places where they<br>saw Mary Squires.                                                                                                                                                                                 | Their reasons for fixing particular times<br>of seeing her.                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lydia Farraway,<br>spinster, who then<br>lived servant with<br>Mr. Howard, of<br>Enfield-wash. | On the 23d of<br>January, 1753,<br>At Mr. Macker's<br>house, at the hill;<br>and at Mrs. Rum-<br>bold's, a Chandler,<br>near the Bell at<br>Enfield - wash;<br>some few days be-<br>fore; and after-<br>wards in New-<br>gate.        | Because her master went to town on<br>the day after.                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Tobias Kellog,<br>labourer, who<br>hath lived in the<br>said parish 26<br>years.               | On January 31,<br>1753; and for<br>near if not quite<br>a month before;<br>sometimes twice<br>in a day, and dur-<br>ing the time afore-<br>said once or oftner<br>every week.<br>In Turkey-street,<br>as he was at work<br>in a barn. | Because she was taken up the day after<br>the said 31st of January; and because,<br>whilst he was at work in the barn, one<br>John Rowley was there, whose fortune<br>the said Mary Squires told, or pretended<br>to tell. |

† 18th September, 33d EDWARD I.

He that CHALLENGETH a jury or juror for the king, shall shew his CAUSE.

Of inquests to be taken before any of the justices, and wherein our lord the king is party, however it be; It is agreed and ordained by the king, and all his council, that from henceforth, notwithstanding it be alleged by them that sue for the king, that the jurors of those inquests, or some of them, be not indifferent for the king, yet such inquests shall not remain untaken for that cause; but if they that sue for the king WILL challenge any of those jurors, they shall assign of their challenge a CAUSE CERTAIN; and the truth of the same challenge shall be enquired of according to the custom of the court, and let it be recorded to the takers of the same inquisitions as shall be found if the challenger be true or not after the discretion of the justices.

|| The public may be assured, what Canning's friends well know, that the magistrate, whose INFLUENCE and whose CONDUCT some persons affect to dread, has openly declared his intention, not to sit upon the bench, nor SO MUCH AS APPEAR IN COURT, during the trials of ANY of the parties accused. London Daily Advertiser and Inspector.

H

But



APPENDIX,  
No. XXX.

But tho' a great number of witnesses were examined against her, their testimony cannot be thought very forcible, as it contains the following contradictions, which will appear upon a comparison of the evidence of different persons at the trial with each other, and of the evidence given at the trial with the informations of the same persons as exhibited in the address:—That Mary Squires had a BLACK colour under her chin, which black colour was RED: that she was of the different ages of FIFTY SIXTY and SEVENTY years: that she was INFIRM and STOUTISH: that she travelled after the rate of TWENTY MILES A DAY in the depth of winter: that she WADED THROUGH a brook, OVER which her son George CARRIED her upon his back: that the gang NEVER wanted money, and yet PAWNED a piece of Nankeen to pay their reckoning at Ridgway; and performed the remainder of their journey, which was 136 miles, with only SIX SHILLINGS, which George Squires borrowed of the honest cordwainer, who became a vagabond with them for the love of Lucy: with many others, for which the reader is referred to the † trial.

APPENDIX,  
No. LXII.  
LXIII. LXIV.

A WITNESS was also produced, who swore, that a man, who had been guilty of forgery, abandoned his child, and attempted to hang himself, was INCAPABLE OF TELLING A LIE: this man, therefore, and his wife, who had been whipped for theft, and who, tho' they were subpœnaed on the Gipsy's trial, were known too well to be CALLED, now ventured to appear. Mr. Whiffin was also produced, who, as Vertue Hall declared, had before with Howitt concerted and antedated a note, in order to confirm the evidence of Fortune Natus and his wife; besides two prostitutes, the daughters of Wells; and three labourers, who swore they talked to two women, who looked out of the room in which Canning had sworn she was then confined.

HAVING gained but little credit from the examination of George Squires, they REFUSED to examine his sister Lucy, tho' urged to do it by the defendant's council; and tho' in consequence of an agreement between the council on both sides, and with the privity of the bench, she had been taken out of court during the examination of her brother, and kept under the care of Canning's solicitor till George had given his evidence, that her own might then be taken: when two of three people, who say they travelled TOGETHER, give an account of the journey TOTALLY DIFFERENT from each other, and the testimony of the third is SUPPRESSED, there is great reason to doubt the fact.

THE girl, on her defence, was put to prove the WHOLE CONCATENATION of facts, to great part of which none were privy but HERSELF, and those by whom she had been INJURED; and of these facts, all the proof that was possible she brought.

SHE proved, that the gipsy was seen at Enfield before and during the time of her confinement, by twenty persons of good repute, whose informations had been taken separately by the solicitor, always in the presence of a third person, and none of them in consequence of any || advertisement; neither was any witness that attended in consequence of an advertisement produced at the trial §.

THE condition in which she returned, was evinced beyond the possibility of doubt: and to the great improbability of her having miscarried, lain-in, or been fallivated, was now added the positive proof of the physician and apothecary.

HER story had been farther confirmed by the testimony of a man at the turnpike, who about the time when she said she was carried to Enfield, and

† ADDRESS, p. 33. These witnesses gave their evidence with that CLEARNESS, CERTAINTY and CONSISTENCY, and with such circumstances to ascertain the time, as PROVED the fact to the greatest demonstration.

|| ADDRESS p. 19. Advertisements for evidence (the parent of false evidence) were published in the daily papers; and affidavits were taken, privately taken.

§ ADDRESS, p. 33. Several persons INVITED BY ADVERTISEMENTS, and encouraged by faction, positively swore [at the trial of Canning] to have seen the gipsy at Enfield, at different times between Christmas and the twenty fourth of January.



just at the hour when she must have been about that distance from London, saw a young woman dragged along by two men, who pretended she was drunk, and whom he did not question, as he apprehended she was either the wife or sister of one of them. APPENDIX,  
Nº. XXXI.

THREE persons had described her as she was returning back, having met such a person in different parts between Enfield and London, at the times, when by her account she was at those places. APPENDIX,  
Nº XXXIII.  
XXXIV.  
XXXV.

WILLIAM HEADLAND had picked up a piece of window-lead; under the window from which Canning escaped, which had blood dried upon it, so much, that hearing Canning had said, that in getting out of that window she tore her ear, he thought she had blooded that lead, and; therefore, gave it to his mother to lay by.

THE two criminals had confessed the fact to different persons, and at different times || and places. APPENDIX,  
Nº. XXXVII;  
XXXVIII,  
XXXIX,  
XL, XLI.

JUDITH NATUS had also confessed to three persons, " that Canning was " confined in Wells's loft," directly contrary to what she swore soon after at the trial.

ALL these particulars, besides a REPETITION and CONFIRMATION of the whole evidence on the trial of Squires, with many new circumstances, Canning produced in her defence; and the jury having received their charge, went out. APPENDIX,  
Nº. XLIV.  
XLV.

A paper, supposed to be the minutes of alderman Chitty, and Canning's several examinations, were given to the foreman when the jury withdrew. They began to examine the minutes they had taken; and when they had been out two hours, and had proceeded no farther than to the evidence of the twelfth or fourteenth witness for the PROSECUTION, they were interrupted by a person who said, " he came from the court, to know if they were agreed in their verdict;" upon which one of them, whose name is Parsons, expressed his surprize, that " the court should think they could agree upon a verdict in so short a time." Others said, " you see the court is impatient; there is a perjury in the two " INFORMATIONS that lie on the table; they are both upon oath, and in one of " them the water is said to have been all gone on the Friday before the escape, " and in the other to have lasted till the monday on which the escape was " made: if you can make these agree, there is no perjury; if not, you must " find that there is." Several of the jury then urged, " that, in their opinion, " this DIFFERENCE was not produced by WILFUL AND CORRUPT PERJURY;" in which ALL the rest agreeing, they WROTE down their verdict, " GUILTY " OF PERJURY, BUT NOT WILFUL AND CORRUPT;" and the foreman delivered it in, without once COMPARING the evidence for the defendant with that for the prosecutor, or once reading the bill of INDICTMENT.

WHEN this verdict, which was an ACQUITTAL of the prisoner, was delivered, she had no council PRESENT to improve the advantage; and the court advising to make the verdict general, sent out the jury to reconsider it.

IT was then proposed, that they should find the prisoner NOT GUILTY; several declaring, that " they did not believe the girl to be guilty of any " OTHER perjury, or crime, than the VARIATIONS in her examinations a- " mounted to:" but it was objected, that " as they had already upon this " VARIATION alone found her GUILTY OF PERJURY," not considering, that a MISTAKE, tho' upon oath, is NOT perjury, " they could not, by a second " verdict, find her NOT guilty of perjury;" and for this reason, and this ALONE, in about fifteen minutes, they agreed to find the prisoner guilty in GENERAL TERMS: but as they still believed \* her to have been SINCERE, tho'

MISTAKEN,

|| These confessions are supported by the informations of two other persons, taken since the trial. APPENDIX No. XLII, XLIII.

\* That they unanimously believed her to be SINCERE, appears from their first verdict, and from their recommendation to mercy; for if they had believed her story a fiction, and the gipsy to



APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. LIV.

MISTAKEN, they all agreed to RECOMMEND HER TO MERCY in the STRONGEST TERMS ; which was accordingly done.

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. LIII.

THE first interval of REFLECTION upon this verdict, and its consequences, was sufficient to convince some of the jury, that they had done the girl IRREPARABLE WRONG : and, therefore, two of them made affidavit, that they did not believe she was guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, that they were induced to agree to the words of the second verdict as meer words of form, and that they believed it to be the opinion of the court that their first verdict was not such as could be recorded.

UPON this affidavit motion was made on the 30th of May for a new trial : the motion, however, was over-ruled ; and she was sentenced to suffer ONE MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT IN NEWGATE, AND TO BE TRANSPORTED FOR SEVEN YEARS, in consequence of the determination of NINE against EIGHT of the court, who declared it their opinion, that " the sentence should be the " MILDEST which the law would allow."

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. LVII.  
APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. LIX.

WHILE she was in prison, she was represented, as under the joint influence of KNAVERY and ENTHUSIASM ; as reading a book, of which none would KNOW the name, tho' it should be TOLD ; and as surrounded by people, who prevented a confession, which she appeared READY TO MAKE to two justices of the peace, who attended for that purpose : but the WHOLE of this complicated slander was directly contradicted upon oath.

APPENDIX  
N<sup>o</sup>. LVIII.

IT had been insinuated, that her friends would never suffer her to be alone, dreading the power of persuasion, and the remorse of her own conscience : but their caution was now abundantly justified ; for if justice Lediard and justice Smith made representations to Dr. Hill, and Dr. Hill to the public, of what happened in the presence of others, who were able, and who did contradict such representations upon OATH ; what representations would they have made, if no witnesses had been PRESENT, and the girl's declaration only could have been opposed to theirs ? However, the whole force of this complaint is removed by the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Reyner, sub-dean of St. Paul's ; to whom, as a stranger to all who had concerned themselves for the girl, application had been made, requesting that he would visit her : to this he readily consented ; he questioned her with great solemnity, and WITHOUT witnesses ; and was pleased publicly to certify, that " her behaviour was MODEST, SOBER, " and RATIONAL ; and that those whom he saw about her, did by no " means deserve to be stigmatized, either as the abettors of VILLAINY or " the agents of ENTHUSIASM."

APPENDIX,  
N<sup>o</sup>. LX.

IT was also insinuated, that she had been the TOOL of some other person, whom, through ALL these sufferings and examinations, she had been willing and able to CONCEAL : and those, who had before affirmed, they could bring witnesses to prove WHERE she was secreted, tho' they afterwards thought fit to desist from their purpose, now insinuated, that " she had declared herself " ready to relate the whole FRAUD, if she might be excused from naming " names ; but that being told she must name names, she would make no " CONFESSION." The girl contradicted this, by publishing a solemn attestation, that " she adhered INVARIABLY to all her former declarations ; and still " believed SQUIRES to be the person that robbed her."

BUT her persecution did not stop here : every contribution to alleviate her distress, was represented as a public encouragement of perjury ; tho' it is evident, that every contribution was a protest against her punishment, upon a presumption that she was innocent.

to be innocent, they could not have acquitted her of perjury, in the highest degree wilful and corrupt : and if they had believed her guilty of a crime, so heinous in its nature, and so dangerous in its consequences, they would not, surely, have taken any measure to MITIGATE a punishment, which in its utmost rigour was not, even in their opinion, adequate to the offence.

IT



It was said in the news-papers, that one Knot, a convicted felon, appeared as a principal witness to prove the girl's return to London; tho' no such person was examined or subpoenaed. APPENDIX,  
No. LVI.

AN application to the throne for mercy having been rendered ineffectual, nothing remained for her friends to attempt, but to preserve her PERSON from ABUSE, and her MORALS from INFECTION; and even in this they were opposed with the most brutal inhumanity: the sailors in the transport ship had declared, in the grossest terms, they would abuse her; and the boatswain, who on the contrary declared, that to the utmost of his power he would protect her, was dismissed by the captain. APPENDIX,  
No. LXX.

UNDER this distress, and these terrors, she fell sick: but her sickness was affirmed to be another IMPOSTURE; a slander which the gentleman employed by Alderman Rawlinson, the Lord Mayor, to examine her, contradicted.

DURING the application to the throne, yet further evidence of her innocence, and the guilt of her accusers appeared.

THE wife of the farmer, of whom a rope was borrowed for the men that lopped the trees and swore that Hall and Howitt talked to them from the window of Wells's loft, declared that, at that time, "she saw Hall and Howitt, NOT at the window of the LOFT, but at a window OVER it, in a place leading to the garret:" and Allen, one of the loppers, confessed, that "he knew the window to which he swore was NOT the window of the loft, and that he BELIEVED Canning to be THEN confined in that loft; but that he did not care, for he got money, booze, and scamm." APPENDIX,  
No. LXII,  
LXIII,  
LXIV.

THE want of this evidence when she was tried, is not, however, much to be regretted, because the jury were of opinion, that the weight of evidence was then in her favour: but as this occasion is offered, they are laid before the public.

About the time when these informations were taken, Sir Crisp Gascoyne published his address to the livery. Great part of it is already CONTRADICTED by the facts of which this is a narrative: but that the REFUTATION, by being contracted into less compass, may be seen in a stronger light, his principal allegations are summarily repeated, with a reply to each, in the first sheets of the appendix.

Upon this view of Canning's case, thus attested, the TRUTH of the following facts must necessarily result.

THE girl disappeared for twenty eight days; and in that time was reduced from a state of health to extreme languor and weakness, so as to be in danger of DEATH.

THE account she gave of the MANNER in which she had been reduced to this state, was confirmed by every species of COLLATERAL EVIDENCE that was possible in such a case.

NO OTHER cause of this weakness has yet been assigned; tho' if there was any such, many must have KNOWN it, over whom the girl could have LITTLE INFLUENCE.

AN accomplice in the crime charged upon Squires, IMPEACHED her associates.

THE criminals, when they had no hope of escaping punishment, CONFESSED the fact.

THE court, at least Sir Crisp, was SATISFIED WITH THE VERDICT.

HE afterwards PRETENDED the contrary.

I

He



He was applied to by one Squires, a horse dealer, to save the gipsy.

THE witnesses, for whose honesty he VOUCHES, were INFAMOUS in the highest degree.

AN offer was made to pay the debts of a man, who had but a short time before been charged with preconcerting FORGERY and PERJURY.

WITNESSES were produced at the trial of Canning, who did not DARE to appear at the trial of Squires, tho' the reason given for their absence is NOT TRUE.

GEORGE SQUIRES, the gipsy's son, was sent down to procure witnesses among the ASSOCIATES of gipsies, who were the associates of thieves and prostitutes.

A MEMORIAL containing FALSE FACTS was presented to the KING.

THE attorney and friends of Canning were vexatiously prosecuted for a mere accidental misnomer, and an act for which the court would not subject them to punishment.

UNFAIR and false pretences were used to prevent the removal of the cause into a SUPERIOR COURT.

UNFAIR methods were taken to INJURE the prisoner, when tried at the Old Baily.

BY a singular misfortune, she was SENTENCED for a crime, of which her jury did NOT THINK HER GUILTY.

A MITIGATION of her punishment was, notwithstanding, vigorously OPPOSED.

WHILE she was in prison, she was falsely represented as an ENTHUSIAST and a DRUNKARD.

THE SICKNESS, which this accumulated distress and terror brought upon her, was falsely represented as an IMPOSTURE.

AND all possible arts were used, to send her abroad among the refuse of a GOAL, and in the POWER of wretches, who had determined to commit the LAST outrage on her person.

SUCH is the STORY and FATE of ELIZABETH CANNING ! whose friends have been stigmatized as THE SUBORNERS OF PERJURY ; A FACTION FORMED AGAINST MAGISTRACY AND LAW, DETERMINED TO PROTECT A KNOWN CRIMINAL IN MERE OPPOSITION TO HER PROSECUTOR ; a slander, which, with almost every allegation in the address, they do hereby affirm, in direct terms, to be FALSE.

## APPENDIX.



# A P P E N D I X.

## A REFUTATION of Sir CRISP GASCOYNE'S ADDRESS, *supported by the FACTS in the foregoing NARRATIVE.*

I DELAYED my *justification* while her *trial* was depending, because I would not pursue a *remedy* at her *expence*. ADDRESS, p. 2.

*At this very trial, he was busy in the court against her; and when he published this profession of pity, was opposing the last act of lenity that was possible, the permission of her friends to transport her themselves.*

MARY SQUIRES was an *infirm old woman*. ADDRESS, p. 2.

*This is contradicted by the whole tenor of her defence, which depends on her travelling some days twenty miles on foot in the depth of winter.*

NEWS-PAPERS were full of the *miraculous tale*, hand-bills universally dispersed, and the truth of it attested under the hands of those who *did not*, who *could not* know any thing of the matter. ADDRESS, p. 3.

*They all knew the condition in which she returned, the story she told, and the circumstances by which it was confirmed.*

I DECLARED at *that time*, I doubted the whole *story*, and was *dissatisfied* with the *verdict*. ADDRESS, p. 3.

*He declared that at that time he believed the gipsy guilty; and, therefore, could not doubt the story, nor be dissatisfied with the verdict.*

THERE appeared two persons from Abbotbury, a remote town, who attested the woman was there when the robbery was committed. ADDRESS, p. 4.

*These two persons \* were fetched up by George, the gipsy's son, against whom a warrant was then out.*

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\* If those that have been detected in the horrid practice of plundering vessels that are unfortunately wrecked upon the coast, think themselves JUSTIFIED in the fact, they must have so little sense of RIGHT and WRONG as may well render their testimony SUSPECTED; if they do NOT think themselves justified, they are THIEVES with every possible aggravation of the crime. Clarke, one of these two persons, calls himself a cordwainer; but he was a tinker, or rather a vagabond who was occasionally of any other profession.



THE woman and her family were pennylefs and friendless. ADDRESS, p. 9.

*Not pennylefs, if Mr. Harris's letter is to be believed, which says, they never wanted money; not friendless, if, as Sir Crisp declared, one Squires, a horse-dealer, was determined to save her, and therefore applied to him.*

I RECEIVED an account from Dr. Hill, that Vertue Hall was in the gatehouse; not as a prisoner, but supported there by Canning's friends. ADDRESS, p. 9.

*She was detained there regularly, that she might give evidence against George Squires, when he should be taken.*

CANNING's friends had declined to tell me, where she was. ADDRESS, p. 9.

*The question was never asked; and they had the day before told Mr. Ford, Sir Crisp's solicitor, and offered to go with him to her.*

SHE had discovered to justice Lediard great signs of uneasiness and a willingness to declare the truth. ADDRESS, p. 9.

*She persisted invariably in her charge, both before justice Lediard and the Lord Mayor, till after he had taken her into a private room, and overcome some difficulties, which were not overcome in the presence of Sir John Phillips.*

I WONDERED at the expedition of Canning's friends, who came in with Hall. ADDRESS, p. 10.

*He was told by what accident they came to hear she had been sent for, and to follow her.* NARRATIVE, p. 13.

No sooner had we retired, than she instantly burst into a flood of tears, and confessed that all she had sworn was false. ADDRESS, p. 10.

*After more than twenty minutes absence, Sir John Phillips returned, and said, "there were some difficulties still to be got over."*

SHE added the great satisfaction she felt, at the discharge of this heavy load from her mind. ADDRESS, p. 10.

*She has been since and is now frequently in great agonies of mind, almost to distraction.*

HALL being asked, how she was able to confirm Canning's evidence, answered, that "she heard her story at Mr. Testmaker's; and at her trial she stood next Canning, who was first examined." ADDRESS, p. 11.

*She did not hear her story at Mr. Testmaker's; she confirmed Canning's account before the trial, and related many particulars which Canning could not know.*

WHEN



WHEN Canning was taking up the bed-gown, I said, " Child you must not take it away", and she immediately answered, " Yes, my Lord, I must, it is my mother's." ADDRESS, p. 11.

*She was asked, what she was going to do with the pitcher and bed-gown, and she answered, " carry them to my mother's".*

WELLS, at this time in Newgate, confirmed the account given by Hall, when she knew nothing of her recantation. ADDRESS, p. 11, 12.

*It is in the highest degree improbable, that Wells should remain ignorant, from Tuesday to Friday, of an event, in which her friend Squires, then also in Newgate, was so deeply interested. And in this confirmation she had nothing to do but to deny Canning's charge, which she would have done, if Hall had not recanted.*

THE convicts witnesses from Enfield, at the time of the trial [of the gipsy] were insulted by the mob. ADDRESS, p. 12.

*They were not insulted till after the trial; they were upon the steps of the right-hand passage to the court, under the protection of a constable; they were in hearing, and were not called and not one witness was called that did not appear.*

UPON a strict enquiry into the credit of these witnesses ( Long Natus and Whiffin) there appeared no reason to doubt their veracity: I can speak more particularly as to the character of Mr. Whiffin and Fortunatus. ADDRESS, p. 15.

*There was great reason to doubt their veracity: Long was a prostitute, and the daughter of Wells; Natus had been guilty of forgery, and the intentional murder of himself and child: Whiffin, indeed, may be supposed to have some merit, because, he says, Sir Crisp's brother proposed to him the making out a list of his debts, which amounted to more than forty pounds, and intimated that they should be paid.*

IF Fortunatus did not lie in the room, where else did he lie? the contrary never appeared. ADDRESS, p. 15.

*The contrary has appeared; he lay, at least, one night in January, in farmer Newitt's out-house, and every other night in Wells's kitchen: but if Canning was not at Enfield, where was she? the contrary never appeared.*

FORD, an Abbotbury man, swears he had known the gipsy, her son and daughter, three years. ADDRESS, p. 17.

*It appears by Mr. Harris's letter, that they had not been at Abbotbury for three years before the first of January 1753.*

I COULD explain why all were not satisfied: but I forbear to inflame; and would not unnecessarily throw any reproach upon the authors of my own sufferings. ADDRESS, p. 17.

*This appearance of generous lenity is a mask, which that he may be able to wear no longer, he is here called upon to speak out; his reproach is defied; and if any such is in his power, it is here declared necessary to be known.*

A FACTION



A FACTION was formed, to disarm the magistrate, and place the girl above the reach of law. ADDRESS, p. 18.

UTTERLY false, and he is defied to prove it.

AT the head of this faction were those, who believed the girl an impostress, and yet continued to protect her in opposition to me. ADDRESS, p. 18.

UTTERLY false, and he is defied to prove it.

ADVERTISEMENTS for evidence (the parent of false evidence) were published in the daily papers, and affidavits privately taken. ADDRESS, p. 19.

There was not a single affidavit or information taken in consequence of advertisements; nor any affidavit or information drawn up, or person examined, preparatory to the trial of Canning, but in the presence of a third person.

IT will appear that the prosecutors knew the three countrymen innocent. ADDRESS, p. 20.

It does not appear, nor can, being altogether false.

THREE worthy citizens, once her friends, offered to depose, that from the sight of the room they thought the girl a cheat; "and, therefore, defied to assist in the prosecution of "the gipsy." ADDRESS, p. 20.

One of these worthy citizens, nine days after he had seen the room, wrote a letter to Mr. Lyon, the girl's master, in which he speaks of a subscription for her at Enfield, and wishes her friends success. Another, after he also had seen the room, went twice to Enfield to distribute papers, containing Canning's case, and solicit a subscription. All were present when the gipsy was tried and convicted, yet all withheld the testimony that might have procured her acquittal.

WAKE, the exciseman, was a new and strong evidence of the convict's innocence; his account was punctual, and the excise-book attested it. ADDRESS, p. 22.

WAKE's account was found to be false, and the excise-book which attested his account was made from it; he appeared in the habit of a common soldier, and had been turned out of the office for making false entries contrary to his oath: This man, therefore, if a new evidence, was not a strong one, because he had been guilty of deliberate perjury already.

THE bills being now found, it was my earnest desire they should be removed. ADDRESS, p. 28.

By the artifice of Mr. Ford, the agreement to remove them was incumbered with an impossible condition, the trying them in the sitting after that term; and when Sir Crisp was afterwards twice applied to for his consent to remove Canning's indictment, he refused.

CANNING withdrew, and was not to be taken. ADDRESS, p. 29.

Because she had no alternative, but to be tried where her prosecutor was judge, and his solicitor an officer of the court.



To prevent the trial of the countrymen, they unfairly obtained *certioraries*. ADDRESS, p. 29.

*They obtained certioraries, that the countrymen might be tried; it being become impossible to try them at the appointed time, because Canning's attorney refused either to proceed or to deliver his papers, till his demand was satisfied, or at least admitted by the persons on whom it was made.*

I WITHDREW, having publicly declared, that I would not preside in the court while those causes were tried. ADDRESS, p. 30.

*When Canning was tried, he was present; sometimes at the bottom of the court among the crowd, and sometimes in his seat, exclaiming, that it was a plain case, a plain case.*

THESE witnesses (to prove the alibi) gave their evidence with that *clearness, certainty, and consistency*, and with such circumstances to ascertain the time, as proved the fact to the greatest demonstration. ADDRESS, p. 33.

*They gave their evidence with perplexity, uncertainty, and inconsistency; and varied so much in the circumstances intended to ascertain the time, that their evidence amounted to scarce any proof at all; for the truth of which the reader is referred to the trial, if it ever appears.*

SEVERAL persons, invited by advertisements, positively swore the gipsy was at Enfield. ADDRESS, p. 33.

*Not one witness, invited by advertisements, was examined or so much as subpoenaed at the trial.*

SOME pretended to remember the time by *written evidence*, without producing any; and in one instance the written evidence contradicted what the witness had attested. ADDRESS, p. 33.

*One of the written evidences was with other papers in Mr. Myles's custody; others\* were neglected to the injury of Canning: the testimony only of one witness differed from the written evidence; but as it was a difference of just a week, and, consequently, the same week day, it is reasonable to suppose her mistaken.*

OTHERS spoke positively to the time, yet could not tell whether Christmas happened in June or December. ADDRESS, p. 33.

*This is true of one only, a farmer's lad: yet he might well know the market-days of Waltham and Epping, by which, and not by the months, he fixed the time of seeing Mary Squires.*

SEVERAL of them (the witnesses) were guilty of perjury, and can be proved so by their own acknowledgments; but, if I am not called upon, it is time for me to be at rest. ADDRESS, p. 34.

*The fact is utterly denied, and he is called upon to retract or prove it; till this is done, he has no right to be at rest.*

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\* They have been since examined, and are found to correspond.



AFTER the girl's pretended return, the first stranger that came to see her was her near neighbour Skarratt. ADDRESS, p. 34.

SKARRATT was indeed a stranger, and had never seen Canning before; and tho' he lay in Aldermanbury postern, yet he worked all day in the Old Change.

SKARRATT said, when she mentioned the Hertford road, "I'll lay a guinea to a farthing, she has been at mother Wells's"; she replied, "I believe I have, for I heard the name of Wills or Wells often mentioned." ADDRESS, p. 34.

CANNING had mentioned her hearing the name Wills or Wells, and her seeing the Hertford stage, before Skarratt came in.

IN Alderman Chitty's minutes it is affirmed, that she said she was carried through Bishopsgate-street, that she got out of the window on a penthouse, and from the penthouse to the ground. ADDRESS, p. 35.

A person, who was present at this examination, has solemnly declared, that no mention was made of Bishopsgate-street, or of any other particular inconsistent with the girl's other examinations.

MR. Alderman Chitty attested, that she described the room she said she had been confined in, to be a little, square, dark or darkish room—that she made no mention of any hay being in the room, and declared she lay upon the boards. ADDRESS, p. 35.

She described the room to be a longish room, in which there was hay; but said, that she did not lie down upon the hay, because she was afraid somebody was buried under it.

BEFORE Mr. Alderman Chitty, she swears, "she was robbed by a woman in the room she pretended she was confined in." ADDRESS, p. 38.

In the minute taken of her examination before Mr. Alderman Chitty, and entered in the ball-book, it is said, that the warrant is granted against a person, unknown, by the name of mother Wells, for an assault upon Elizabeth Canning in the house of the said Wells, and stripping her of a pair of stays, AFTERWARDS confining her in a room of the said house.

ON the west-side of the room there has been for many years a large hole (through which a jack-line had passed) which commands the sight of the whole kitchen. ADDRESS, p. 36.

When Wells and Squires were taken up, this hole was stuffed with hay; and when the hay was taken out, no part of the kitchen, lower than a pane and a half of the window, could be seen.

WHEN they [Canning's friends] came to Enfield, they could not find any room that at all answered her description. ADDRESS, p. 36.

The contrary is true beyond contradiction: for she described such a room as was scarce any where else to be found, without furniture, with a fire-place, a tobacco mould, a black broken-mouthed jug, a boarded window, and some hay; in all which particulars this room answered her description.

SKARRATT and Adamson, after seeing so much hay in the room, tossed up who should go and meet the chaise, and it fell to Adamson's lot; who, when he met the chaise, asked the girl, if there was any hay in the room. ADDRESS, p. 36, 37. Neither



*Neither Skarratt nor Adamson had any motive to meet the chaise, but to prevent its stopping by the way: they tossed up who should go, because neither desired the office. Adamson, having seen the loft, asked Canning what sort of place she was confined in, without mentioning hay; and she replied, it was a wild sort of an empty place, with some hay in it, and a chimney in the corner.*

WELLS was certainly the person intended. ADDRESS, p. 37.

*WELLS certainly was not the person intended: for Canning, the night she came home, gave such a description of the person that robbed her, as Skarratt then declared was very different from Wells; and if he had instructed her to charge Wells, he would also certainly have instructed her to describe her.*

UPON the mother's cross-examination she declared, she had been informed, that her daughter had been carried through Bishopsgate-street. ADDRESS, p. 43.

*She had been informed, that a young voice was heard to scream among some coaches in Bishopsgate-street; and, therefore, while her daughter was missing, she might believe her to have been carried through Bishopsgate-street upon such information.*

JOHN HOWITT, a carpenter, the son of Susannah Wells by a former husband, proved, that he left his tools in the room in question, on the nineteenth day of January; and that he fetched them out the next day, and then saw Judith Natus in bed in that room. ADDRESS, p. 38.

*JOHN HOWITT between the time of the commitment and trial of Wells and Squires, went to the house of Mr. Howard, a gentleman who lives at Enfield Wash, to borrow a ladder; and then declared to Mrs. Howard, that he had not been in his mother's house for two months before she and Squires were taken up.*

Two women and three men proved, that the trees before the loft window were lopped; and that the men talked to the women who looked out of that window. ADDRESS, p. 38.

*The window out of which the women looked, is over the loft; and one of the men confessed, that he knew it was so, but swore the contrary for the sake of money booze and scamm.*

CANNING's friends might have examined Vertue Hall, who attended, but they knew better. ADDRESS, p. 40.

*They had no motive to examine her; for as she had never contradicted her former evidence upon oath, they had a right to avail themselves of that, as much as if it had been repeated.*

My next purpose [to that of proving that Canning was not at Wells's] was to trace, if possible, where, or under whose direction she was, and the cause of her pretended absence. ADDRESS, p. 40.

*This, notwithstanding the repeated declarations that he was possessed of demonstrable evidence for that next purpose, he has hitherto found IMPOSSIBLE.*



NONE but her friends were permitted to see her. ADDRESS, p. 44.

*She was seen by justice Lediard and justice Smith; whose account of her, which Dr. Hill published, and which is contradicted upon oath, is a sufficient justification of her not being left alone with any of her persecutors or any of their instruments.*

THOSE who before protected her as *the tool* of their politics, must not now desert her. ADDRESS, p. 44.

*If he means that this affair was made subservient to disappoint him of his election either in London or Southwark, he is mistaken; for none, who supported the girl either with money or counsel, in one single instance took this opportunity of improving the liberty frequently taken at elections, or supported the girl that others might take it: but as his popularity or unpopularity did, indeed, in his opinion, depend upon the issue of this matter, that may account for his inflexible perseverance; and his vexation and expence might produce that implacable resentment, which would have pursued her even to the ship in which she was to be transported.*



# A P P E N D I X.

## N U M B E R I.

**T**HOMAS COLLEY, of Salt Petre Bank, Glas Maker, saith, That on the first day of January last was twelve month, Elizabeth Canning came to his lodgings at Salt Petre Bank aforesaid, and dined and supped with him and his wife.

That about a quarter of an hour after nine in the evening, the said Elizabeth Canning went from his lodgings, and he and his wife accompanied her as far as the end of Houndsditch near Aldgate, where they parted with her.

That the said Elizabeth Canning at that time, had a gown, hat, and white apron, and (as he believes) a pair of stays on.

That immediately after he parted with the said Elizabeth Canning as aforesaid, he the said Thomas Colley returned home and went to bed, and before twelve o'clock of the same evening, the apprentice to the mother of the said Elizabeth Canning, came to his lodgings, and enquired if the said Elizabeth Canning was there, saying, she was not returned to her master's, and that he was uneasy on that account.

This paper writing was read to and signed with the mark of the said Thomas Colley, in my presence; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

A That he is constantly called at twelve o'clock at night to his work, as he was the night the said Elizabeth Canning was at his lodgings as aforesaid.

B That about four o'clock on the following morning, (some hours after the said apprentice had been at his lodgings as aforesaid) the said apprentice came there a second time with the mother of the said Elizabeth Canning.

C That about eight o'clock of the evening of the second day of the said month of January, he came to the house of the mother of the said Elizabeth Canning, and she then having not been heard of by any of her friends, since his parting with her as aforesaid, he the said Thomas Colley, the said apprentice, and a young woman whose name he doth not know, went to the watch houses near Bishopsgate and Aldgate, and to divers public houses, describing the said Elizabeth Canning in the best manner they were able, and making the strictest enquiry after her, but could not nor did obtain any information or intelligence concerning her.

The Mark of

+

THOMAS COLLEY.

## N U M B E R II.

**J**AMES LORD, apprentice to Elizabeth Canning, mother of Elizabeth Canning, with whom he hath lived above six years, saith, That in the evening before the thirtieth of January last was twelve month, about a quarter after ten o'clock, (as near as he can recollect as to the time) just as he was about to fasten the outward door and going to bed, the said Elizabeth Canning the daughter opened the door and came into the house.

That on opening the door his mistress asked who it was that came in? to whom he answered it was Betty; and on being further asked, what Betty? said our Betty; whereupon his mistress fell into a fit.

That Elizabeth Canning the daughter, was without a gown, stays or cap.

That she had on an old bed gown, which reached about half way down her petticoats, and a half handkerchief about her head.

That she came in in a stooping posture (almost double) that one of her ears was bloody, her skin very black, and her strength so much spent as hardly to be able to speak.

That he took hold of her arm and set her in a chair by the fire side, and when his mistress was recovered out of her fit, by her direction went to call Mrs. Woodward, who lives opposite to his mistress, and came first. He was then sent to Mr. Lyon's daughter (who lives with Mr. Roberts) and Mrs. Miers, (who lives in the neighbourhood.)

That after he came from Mrs. Miers's house to his mistress's (at which time Robert Skarratt was not come) he never went out of the room, or further than to the door, till Robert Skarratt was gone.

This paper writing was read to and signed with the mark of the said James Lord, in the presence of

JOHN COLE.

JOHN UFFINGTON.

A That the name of mother Wells or Wills was first mentioned by Elizabeth Canning the younger.

The said James Lord further saith,

B That the said Elizabeth Canning, not returning to her master's (Mr. Lyon's) between ten and eleven o'clock in the evening of the first day of the said month of January, the said Mr. Lyon came to his said mistress's house, to enquire whether the said Elizabeth Canning was come to his said mistress's house, whereupon his mistress sent him to Mr. Thomas Colley's, at Salt Petre Bank, to enquire whether the said Elizabeth Canning was there, and was informed by the said Mr. Colley, that he had parted with the said Elizabeth Canning about half an hour after nine o'clock of the same evening in Houndsditch in her way home.

C That some hours after he returned to his mistress's, and before it was light, his mistress and he went a second time to make further enquiries after the said Elizabeth Canning.

D That the evening of the following day, the said Mr. Colley, came to his mistress's house; and the said Mr. Colley, a young woman (named Mary Northern) a young man, and he the said James Lord went to several watch houses, particularly Coleman Street watch house, Bishopsgate watch house, Aldgate watch house, and White Chapel watch house, and to divers public houses, describing the said Elizabeth Canning in the best manner they were able, and making the strictest enquiry after her, but could not, nor did obtain any intelligence concerning her.

The Mark of

L

JAMES LORD.

NUMBER



## NUMBER III.

The Daily Advertiser, Thursday January 4th, 1753.

**L**OST a girl about eighteen years of age, dressed in a purple masquerade stuff gown, a white handkerchief and apron, a black quilted petticoat, a green under coat, black shoes, blue stockings, a white shaving hat with green ribbons, and had a very fresh colour.

She was left on Monday last near Houndsditch, and has not been heard of since: whoever informs Mrs. Cannons a scowrer, at Aldermanbury Postern, concerning her, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

Mrs. Maynard, the wife of a turner at London Wall, near Aldermanbury, having been informed by Mrs. Marlow, who keeps an oil-shop at the two jars near Bishopsgate, that on the night Canning was taken away, she had heard the shrieks of a young voice among some coaches in Bishopsgate Street, went immediately with the news to Mrs. Canning; and from this circumstance mention was made of her being heard to shriek in a hackney coach, in Bishopsgate Street, in a note at the bottom of the next advertisement.

The Daily Advertiser, Saturday January 6th, 1753.

**W**HEREAS Elizabeth Cannon went from her friends, between Houndsditch and Bishopsgate, on Monday last, the 1st instant, between nine and ten o'clock: whoever can give any account where she is, shall have two guineas reward, to be paid by Mrs. Cannon a sawyer, in Aldermanbury Postern, which will be a great satisfaction to her mother. She is fresh coloured, pitted with the small pox, has a high forehead, light eye brows, about five feet high, eighteen years of age, well set; had on a masquerade purple stuff gown, a black petticoat, a white chip hat bound round with green, a white apron and handkerchief, blue stockings and leather shoes.

Note, It is supposed she was forcibly taken away by some evil disposed person, as she was heard to shriek out in a hackney coach in Bishopsgate Street. If the coachman remembers any thing of the affair, by giving an account as above, he shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble.

The Daily Advertiser, Saturday January 20th, 1753.

**L**EFT by her uncle and aunt in Houndsditch, about half an hour after nine in the the evening, on Monday the 1st instant, a young woman upwards of eighteen years of age, pitted with the small pox, a high forehead, fresh coloured, light eyes and eye brows, dark hair, about five feet high, and had on a masquerade purple stuff gown, a black quilted petticoat, a green under coat, blue stockings with red clocks, black leather shoes and clogs, a white shaving hat edged with green ribbon, and a white handkerchief and apron. The above young woman is supposed to be forcibly (by the screams and shrieks) taken into a coach by some ill designing persons, the same young woman not being since heard of. Any coachman, or person, that can give intelligence to Mrs. Cannon, sawyer in Aldermanbury Postern, near Fore Street, shall have six guineas reward, to be paid by the said Mrs. Cannon.

The first advertisement was drawn up by Mrs. Colley, Elizabeth Canning's aunt; and the second and third by Mr. Britten, who keeps the white lion in Fore Street, and some other person in the neighbourhood: Mary Northern carried all of them to the printer's.

Sir Crisp Gascoyne has totally suppressed the first advertisement, and printed the others, particularly the second, with considerable variations †.

The passage about the coachman in the second advertisement (a), was struck out because it was thought better to mention that particular in a note, and as a note it was printed. In the third advertisement, what relates to the money(a), which the mother knew by the daughter's telling it over before her in the morning, and begging a box of her to put the half guinea in, was struck out by the printer.

† “ **E**lizabeth Cannon went from her friends, between nine and ten of Monday night, between Houndsditch and Bishopsgate; she is fresh coloured, pitted with the small pox, high forehead, light eye brows, about five feet high, eighteen years of age, well set; had on a masquerade purple stuff gown, black stuff petticoat, a white chip hat bound round with green, white apron and handkerchief, blue stockings, leather shoes.—[ANY COACHMAN REMEMBERS TAKING UP SUCH A PERSON AND CAN (a)]—Any person that can give any account where she is, shall have two guineas reward, to be paid by Mrs. Cannon in Aldermanbury Postern, a sawyer, which will be great satisfaction to her mother.”

(\*) “ Note, It is supposed she was forcibly taken away by some evil disposed person, as she was heard to shriek out in a hackney coach in Bishopsgate Street. If the coachman remembers any thing of the affair, by giving an account as above, he shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble.”

“ **L**EFT by her uncle and aunt in Houndsditch, about half an hour after nine in the evening, on Monday the first of January, a young woman upwards of eighteen years of age, pitted with the small pox, high forehead, fresh coloured, light eyes and eye-brows, dark hair, about five feet high; had on a masquerade purple stuff gown, black quilted coat and green under-coat, blue stockings with red clocks, black leather shoes and clogs, white shaving hat edged with green ribbon, white handkerchief and apron: the above young woman is supposed to be forcibly (by the screams and shrieks) taken into a coach by some ill designed persons, the same young woman not being since heard of. Any coachman, or persons, that can give intelligence to Mrs. Cannon, sawyer in Aldermanbury Postern, near Fore Street, shall have six guineas reward, to be paid by Mrs. Cannon.—[THIS IS THE LAST TIME OF ADVERTISING. HAD IN HER POCKETS TWELVE SHILLINGS AND NINE PENCE HALF PENNY.(a)]”

(\*) This part of the advertisement was wrote by a different hand from the former part, and at a different time; but by whom did not appear upon the trial.

(a) N. B. The words “ [ANY COACHMAN REMEMBERS TAKING UP SUCH A PERSON, AND CAN]” in the first (second) advertisement; and the words “[THIS IS THE LAST TIME OF ADVERTISING,—AND HAD IN HER POCKETS TWELVE SHILLINGS AND NINE-PENCE HALF-PENNY]” in the last, appears to have been struck out of the manuscript draughts which were sent to the printer's, and are not inserted in the printed advertisements. GASCOYNE.



## NUMBER IV.

MARY MARLOW, of Bishopsgate Street, A London, spinster, faith, That in the beginning (to the best of her remembrance on the second day) of January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty three, Mary Maynard, wife of James Maynard, was at the house of her the said Mary Marlow, and in discourse mentioned, that a neighbour of her the said Mary Maynard had lost a daughter, that had been out the day before to see an uncle, who came with her in the way home as far as Houndsditch, or the Minories (which at this distance of time she the said Mary Marlow cannot particularly remember;) whereupon she the said Mary Marlow said, sure the noise she heard about Bishopsgate the night before as she was going to bed could not be about her.

This paper writing was read to and signed by the said Mary Marlow, in our presence, as witness our hands,

NICH<sup>o</sup>. CRISP.  
THOMAS HUNT.

That the evening of the same day, or the day after, the said Mary Maynard was at the house of her the said Mary Marlow as aforesaid; a person then unknown to her the said Mary Marlow, who said she was the mother of the child, mentioned by the said Mary Maynard to be lost as aforesaid, came to her house, and saying she had been informed that she the said Mary Marlow had heard some noise near Bishopsgate, on the evening of the first day of January aforesaid, desired to be acquainted with the particulars thereof: whereupon she the said Mary Marlow acquainted her, that she on the evening last mentioned heard a noise like that (as she apprehended) of a boy crying out, but as the coaches made a great noise she could not certainly distinguish whether it was a boy or a girl.

MARY MARLOW.

MARY MAYNARD, wife of James Maynard, of London Wall, turner, faith, That in the beginning of the month of January last was twelve month, soon after Elizabeth Canning was lost or missing by her friends, she being on a visit to Mary Marlow, who keeps an oilshop near Bishopsgate, mentioned in discourse to her the melancholy loss of the said Elizabeth Canning, whom she the said Mary Maynard knew and always esteemed her to be a very sober modest girl; and thereupon the said

This paper writing was read to and signed by the said Mary Maynard, in our presence, as witness our hands,

JAMES MAYNARD.  
NICH<sup>o</sup>. CRISP.

A Mary Marlow told her the said Mary Maynard, that about ten o'clock at night, on the first day of the said month of January last was twelve month, she heard a crying, which appeared like a young voice, shrieking out, and that she the said Mary Maynard, the same night before she went home, went and acquainted the mother of the said Elizabeth Canning with the said recited conversation between her the said Mary Maynard and the said Mary Marlow.

MARY MAYNARD.

## NUMBER V.

MARY LYON, of Aldermanbury Postern, A spinster, faith, That the evening Elizabeth Canning returned home to her mother's (the day of the month she doth not now particularly remember, but faith it was about two days before Mrs. Wells and divers other persons were taken up at her instance) James Lord, apprentice to Elizabeth Canning the mother, came to her to Mr. Roberts's, with whom she lives, and told her that his mistress desired to speak with her; whereupon she asked him what was the matter, and he only answering his mistress wanted to speak to her, she asked him a second time, what was the matter, and if his mistress had heard any thing of Betty, and he then told her, that she (Elizabeth Canning) was come home, and again desired her to come to his mistress's.

That she went accordingly, and found Eliz. Canning the daughter sitting all of a heap, in a deplorable condition, and crying.

That the said Elizabeth Canning had on an old dirty ragged bed-gown, which hung loose about her, and was (to the best of her remembrance and belief) without stays.

That she asked her how she did, but did not receive any answer at that time, she continuing to cry.

That Mrs. Woodward and Mr. Wendleborough were there, and Mr. Wendleborough speaking to Elizabeth Canning the Daughter, said, Well Bett, how do you do? to which she answered, Oh! Sir, you don't know what I have suffered.

That Mr. Wendleborough then said, Well Bett, but where have you been? and she replied she had been confined in a house or a room (which particularly she (Mary Lyon) cannot say, on the Hertfordshire road.

That Mr. Wendleborough then asked her, how she knew it was the Hertfordshire road, and she answered, because she saw the coach go by, that used to carry her mistress into Hertfordshire.

That then she (Mary Lyon) went to her master's Mr. Roberts, and fetched some white wine and sugar.

That some wine was heated and a bit of bread toasted, and Elizabeth Canning the daughter supped a little of the wine, but complained she was sick, and not able to swallow any of the toast.

That the said Elizabeth Canning said, that in the house to which she was carried she had her stays cut off, by a woman she then described,—but by what particular words she cannot at this distance of time certainly say, but to the best of her remembrance and belief she described her to be, an old tall dark or brown woman; and she also said there were two young women standing by who laughed at her.

That she soon afterwards left the said Elizabeth Canning to go to acquaint Mr. Roberts (who was with Mr. Myles a distiller in Forestreet) of her return to her mother's.

That she came back to Mrs. Canning's, and found divers persons in the room; and Mr. Skarratt talking with Elizabeth Canning the daughter.

That



That she does not know what conversation passed F between them in her absence; but on her return as aforefaid, she heard Mr. Skarratt say, "he would be hanged if it was not at Mrs. Wells's that she had been." And Mr. Skarratt asked Elizabeth Canning, if there were any daughters there? To which she answered, there were two young women in the room, G but whether they were her daughters or not she could not tell.

That during the time she (Mary Lyon) was there on the evening aforefaid, Elizabeth Canning the daughter did not sit upright, but complained she was very weak and ill, and that she had torn her ear in H getting out of the window.

That she went to Mrs. Canning's the next morning about eight o'clock, and found Elizabeth Canning the daughter very ill in bed, who then appeared to be weaker than the night before, and spoke so very faint and low, that she was obliged to stoop down close to I her to hear her speak.

That Elizabeth Canning the mother said to her the said Mary Lyon, if you go to my daughter she will tell you the whole story from the first; and Elizabeth Canning the daughter began with acquainting her that she had been to see her uncle and aunt, who lived K at Salt Petre Bank, and who came homewards with her as far as Houndsditch, where they left her.

That she came alone to Moorfields, and facing Bethlem Gate was stopped by two men, one of whom held her, while the other took out of her pocket a little box (in which was half a guinea) and L some silver.

That then the two men dragged her higher up in the fields, where they took from her her hat, apron, and gown, which were put by one of them into his great coat pocket.

That then one of them struck her a blow on the M head, saying, D—n you, you B—h, we'll do for you, which threw her into a fit, and rendered her insensible, till within about half an hour before she was carried into the house wherein she was confined, at which time she found herself between two men who were dragging her along.

That soon after they were met by a man, who asked the other two, what luck they had had that night, who answered they would tell him better in the morning.

This paper writing was read to and signed with the name of the said Mary Lyon. Witness

JOHN COLE.  
JOHN UFFINGTON.

## NUMBER VI.

MARY MIREs of Forestreet, London, widow, A faith, That on the twenty-ninth day of January last was twelve month, between the hours of ten and eleven in the evening, James Lord, apprentice to Elizabeth Canning the elder, came to and desired her to step to their house that minute, for his mistress wanted to speak with her.

That when she came to the house of the said Elizabeth Canning the mother, there were only Mrs. Woodward and Mary Lyon, except Mrs. Canning's family.

That she found the said Mrs. Canning crying, who on her going into the house, said, See Mrs. Mires, here is my child, see what a condition she is in: whereupon she went to Elizabeth Canning the daughter (who was sitting all on a heap by the fire-side, dressed in an old dirty bed gown, and a piece of an old handkerchief on her head, and without any stays) and said,

That when she was carried into the house, she saw an old woman and two young women; that the old woman asked her if she would go their way; to whom she answered no; whereupon the old woman went to the dresser drawer and took out a knife, wherewith she cut the lace of her stays, and took them from her; G and afterwards took off her petticoat (or petticoats) and gave it (or them) back, saying, take that, you B—h, it's good for nothing.

That then the old woman shoved her (Elizabeth Canning the daughter) up a few stairs into a room, threatening that if she made a noise she would cut her H throat.

That this was about four or five o'clock in the morning.

That when it was light, she took out of the chimney, or out of the grate in the chimney (which she cannot certainly remember) the old bed gown (before mentioned to be on her when she came home) and an old I handkerchief.

That there were also in the room a large black jagg with water in it, the neck whereof was broke, and some crusts of bread to the amount of about a quarter loaf in quantity.

That she believes, but cannot positively say, that K the said Elizabeth Canning the daughter mentioned that there were also in the room a balon and a tobacco mould.

That she asked Elizabeth Canning the daughter whether any body came into the room whilst she was there; and she answered no, but said she believed L somebody once peeped thro' the door.

That the morning Elizabeth Canning made her escape she found the boards against the window out of which she got to be loose, but she did not chuse to get out in the morning for fear she should be seen by the people of the house, and because as she had so few cloaths on she did not care to go home in the day M time.

That in making her escape she held by her hands, and dropt down out of the window, and in getting out tore her ear.

N That at this distance of time she cannot take upon her to repeat the very words of the whole conversation, which passed between her and Elizabeth Canning the night the said Elizabeth Canning came home, and the next morning, but faith that the above contains a just, true, and impartial account of the substance thereof.

MARY LYON.

A pray Betty, tell me what's the cause of your being in this condition?

That Elizabeth Canning the daughter said, that on the New-year's-day she went to Salt Petre Bank, to see her uncle and aunt, who came homewards with her as far as Houndsditch.

B That she came across Moorfields alone, and over against Bedlam gate two men took hold of her, one of whom held her, while the other put his hand in her pocket, and took from her a little box in which was half a guinea in gold, and three shillings in silver that were loose in her pocket.

C That the men then took her in the long walk facing Bedlam, and there robbed her of her hat, apron, and gown, which were put by one of the men into his great coat pocket.

That thereupon she cried out, and the men put something in her mouth (either a sponge or handkerchief, she



she knew not which) that she endeavoured to pull D her hands away from them, which they then tied behind her, saying, if she would not hold her tongue, they would do for her presently, and gave her a terrible blow on the head.

That the first thing she was sensible of after her receiving that blow, was her being in a wide road way E between the same two men, who about half an hour or three quarters of an hour after, carried her into the house where she was confined.

That she had seen the Hertfordshire coachman from the house, and thought it might be in that road.

That in the room she was carried into, was an old F woman (whom she described to be a tall swarthy person) and two young women.

That the old woman took hold of her, and asked her, if she would go their way, and on her saying no, the old woman went to a dresser drawer and took out a knife (with which Elizabeth Canning the daughter G thought she was going to cut her throat) and therewith cut the lace of her stays, and took them from her, gave her a great slap on the chops, opened a door, and pushed her up a pair of stairs; and after she had shut the door, said, if ever she called to any body, or made a noise, she would come and cut her H throat.

That it was, as she believed, about four o'clock in the morning, when she was put into the room, in describing of which, she mentioned it to be an empty room, without any kind of household furniture; whereupon she asked her, if there was any I bed, chairs, or table, and she answered no, but a little HAY.

That when it was light, she saw a fire place with a grate in it, wherein she found an old bed gown and an old handkerchief (beforementioned to be on her when she came home) a pitcher with about a K gallon of water in it, and some pieces of bread, in quantity about a quartern loaf.

That the day she got out she pulled down a couple of boards that were fastened up against a window, and putting out her head and shoulders, took hold of the window and drew out her legs, and in dropping L down tore her ear.

That Elizabeth Canning the daughter spoke so low, that she knelt down by her, and when she got up, Elizabeth Canning the daughter again mentioned the Hertfordshire road.

That she took a candle and looked on her head, M shoulders and arms, that her hair looked as if it had not been combed for some time, and she appeared much bloated.

That Elizabeth Canning the daughter had declared, she had heard a person called for by the name of mother WILLS or WELLS, BEFORE Mr. Skarratt N asked any questions as she heard, though close to her.

That she the said Mary Mires went down to Mrs. Wells's house at Enfield Wash, on the first day of February, in a chaise, with Elizabeth Canning the mother, Elizabeth Canning the daughter, and one O Mrs. Garret

That they would have had a coach, but having from regard to Mr. Lyon, applied to the man who

furnished him with mourning coaches, they were obliged to take up with his chaise, his coach being engaged for the gentlemen that went down.

That they wrapped Elizabeth Canning the daughter up, and drew the chaise curtains to prevent her getting cold.

That she the said Mary Mires paid one fourth of the chaise hire; Mrs. Canning half, and Mrs. Garrett the other quarter.

That in the road on their way, Mr. Adamson came up to the chaise, and asked the person who drove it, how they came to be so long coming down, and desired him to make haste;—and then asked Elizabeth the daughter, what sort of a room it was she was in, who answered, there was a fire place and some hay in it.

That Mr. Adamson rode away immediately afterwards.

That when Elizabeth Canning came to Mrs. Wells's house, she was lifted out of the chaise, and set upon a dresser, and the people taken up in the house being brought into the room, she pointed to a person whose name she the said Mary Mires did not then know (but hath seen several times since, and hath heard her name is Mary Squires) and said she was the person who cut off her stays, and pointing to two young women, said they were in the room at the same time.

That she looked into several rooms before she went into that wherein she was confined.

That when she came there, she said, there was more hay then than when she was in it.

That removing with her foot some of the hay that lay scattered about the room, she pointed to two holes in the floor, saying, they were the holes she looked through when she was confined.

That Mr. Adamson was then in the room, and standing against a window, said, Betty, you was long enough in this room to observe what you could see out of the window, and asked her what she saw when she looked out of it, to which she answered, hills at a distance.

That a pewter basin standing on the floor, she said, that was there when she was confined, as also a tobacco mould, a saddle, a barrel, and a wooden tobacco roll, and some iron bars which were then taken away.

That when Mary Squires and the other persons taken up at the said house, were brought before the said Elizabeth Canning a second time, Mary Squires said, Dear miss, don't take away my life, for we are all travellers, and have lodged in this house but three nights, and I never saw you before.

That at this distance of time, she cannot be positive to the very words spoken by the persons, on the occasions abovementioned, but faith, that the above contains a just, true and impartial account of the substance thereof.

That she hath known Elizabeth Canning, the daughter, eleven years, and always believed her to be a sober, industrious, modest person, and worthy of belief, and has never known or heard any thing to the contrary.

The Mark of

MM

MARY MIRES.

THOMAS COX,

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the said Mary Mires, in my presence, as witness my hand,



## NUMBER VII.

MARY wife of Edward Woodward, of Aldermanbury Postern, London, broker in goods, faith, That on the twenty ninth day of January last was twelve months, between the hours of ten and eleven at night, James Lord, apprentice to Elizabeth Canning the elder, came to and acquainted her, that his mistress desired to speak with her.

That she went accordingly to the house of the said Mrs. Canning, and found her striking her hand on her knee, and crying out with great concern and uneasiness, "My child! my child!"

That she therefore asked her (Mrs. Canning, who was then alone with her daughter) what was the matter? but before she received an answer, Elizabeth Canning the daughter said, "O Mrs. Woodward! you don't know how I have suffered, for I have been almost starved to death, having ever since New year's night had nothing but bread and water, and no bread since Friday."

That farther, Elizabeth Canning the daughter said, she had been somewhere on the Hertfordshire road, having seen the Hertfordshire coachman.

That she, the said Mary Woodward went to Elizabeth Canning the daughter [who was sitting in the chimney corner, and when she came into the room, was in a stooping posture, and dressed in a very dirty patched old bed gown, which hung loosely about her, so that it plainly appeared she had no stays on, and a half handkerchief on her head, and her appearance in general was so dirty and deplorable, that had she lain on a dunghill it could not have been worse] and taking hold of her hand, asked her what she had done with her cloaths, to which she answered, that when she came home from her uncle and aunt's on the New year's night, they accompanied her as far as Hound-ditch, where they left her, so that she came from thence over Moorfields alone, and at Bedlam gate she was met by two men who stopped her, and took her money out of her pocket, being half a guinea in gold (in a little box) and three shillings in silver, and stopped her mouth (with a handkerchief as she supposed) and dragged her up the fields facing Bedlam, where one of the men held her, while the other took away her hat, apron, and gown, all which he put into his great coat pocket, and afterwards tied her hands behind her, and he that held her said, D—n you, you B—h, we'll do for you, and struck her on the head, which stunned her, and threw her into a fit (to which she said she was subject.)

That when she came out of the fit, she found herself between the two Men who had robbed her, in a road way, as she apprehended, where soon afterwards they were met by a man, who said, what luck to night brother, and was answered, I'll tell you better in the morning.

That about half an hour after, as near as she (Elizabeth Canning the daughter) could judge as to the time, they came to the house wherein she was confined, where she saw an old woman and two young ones, that the old woman took her by the hand, and asked her, if she would go their way, saying, she should then have fine cloaths; to whom she answered no: whereupon the old woman went to the dresser, or dresser drawer, and fetched a knife, with which she cut the lace of her stays, and took them from her.

That during this time, the young women said nothing, but laughed at her.

That then the old woman took up her petticoats, and giving her a slap on the face, said, D—n you,

you B—h, they are good for nothing, I'll give you them; and afterwards turned her up stairs, saying, if she cried out, she would cut her throat.

That she then asked Elizabeth Canning the daughter, what sort of women they were? who answered, that the woman that cut her stays off was a black, tall, swarthy woman.

That neither Mr. Wendleborough, or Mr. Skarratt were then come in; nor when she first mentioned the Hertfordshire road: but which came in first, Mr. Wendleborough, or Mr. Skarratt, Mary Woodward cannot say.

That Elizabeth Canning the daughter said, as near as she could judge, it was about four in the morning, when she was put up in the room, as beforementioned.

That at day light she looked about it, and the first thing she took notice of was a black jugg, broke at the neck, in which was about a gallon of water, and near to it were some pieces of bread, in quantity about a quarter loaf.

That there was also a basin, and on her looking further about the room, she saw a grate in the chimney, and therein an old bed gown and handkerchief (beforementioned to be on her when she came home) which she put on to keep her warm.

That she then asked Elizabeth Canning the daughter, whether she had been in bed? whereunto she answered, she had never been in bed since she lay at her master Lyon's: that there was some HAY in one corner of the room, but she never lay upon it, it being hard, and she afraid.

That Elizabeth Canning the daughter, on her (Mary Woodward's) first coming into the room, sat in so very stooping a posture, that she could not see her face, and afterwards whilst she was talking to her, she did not sit upright as persons in health usually do.

That her fingers were contracted in such a manner, that she (Mary Woodward) apprehended they were benumbed with cold.

That her skin appeared black, and her face looked bloated.

That Elizabeth Canning the daughter asked her (Mrs. Woodward) for something to drink, and thereupon she (apprehending Mrs. Canning the mother had nothing in the house) was going to send for some beer; but Mary Lyon, who was then in the room, stopped her, saying, she would fetch her something, and accordingly went to her master Mr. Roberts's and fetched some wine, some of which she and Mary Lyon mulled, and offered about half a tea cup full thereof, and a small piece of bread toasted to Elizabeth Canning the daughter, who drank about a spoonful of the wine, and put a piece of bread soaked and softened in the wine into her mouth, but spit it out again, saying, she was not able to swallow it.

That she continued with Elizabeth Canning the daughter, at her mother's, till past twelve o'clock at night.

That at this distance of time, she cannot take upon her to repeat the very words of the whole conversation, but faith, that the above contains a just, true, and impartial account of the substance thereof.

That it was on a Monday Elizabeth Canning the daughter came to her mother's, and the Tuesday was a week afterwards, she came to her house and continued there between a fortnight and three weeks; the first fortnight of which time she was under the care of a physician a surgeon and apothecary.

That she was very weak (inasmuch that going to justice Fielding's, the Thursday after she came to her house,



house, she was lifted into and out of the coach) and N  
ate but little.

That the first work she undertook (to the best of  
her knowledge and belief) was binding her petticoat,  
but she did not finish it, complaining her eyes ached.

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the  
said Mary Woodward in the presence of us,

JOHN UFFINGTON,  
JOHN COLE.

### N U M B E R V I I I .

**J**OHAN WENDLEBOUROUGH of Alder-  
manbury saith, That on the twenty ninth day of  
January last was twelve months, hearing that Eliza-  
beth Canning was returned to her mother's, he went  
to see her.

That she was sitting by the fire side, dressed in  
an old dirty bed gown, and appeared to be very ill.

That he took hold of the said Elizabeth Canning's  
hand, and asked her how she did? and she answered,  
O Lord, Sir! You don't know what I have gone  
through.

That on his enquiring where she had been, she  
said, On the Hertfordshire road; and he asking her  
how she knew that, she replied, because she saw the  
coach go backwards and forwards, that used to carry  
her mistress into Hertfordshire.

That he asked her how far the house where she  
had been confined was from London, and she an-  
swered, she could not tell, but believed it was about D  
eleven or twelve miles.

That he then inquired if she knew the name of  
the person who kept the house? and she answered,  
she could not tell, but declared, that as she was  
walking about the room, she heard persons below  
calling for Wills or Wells, she could not tell which; E  
whereupon (and not before) a person in the room  
(Robert Skarrat, as he believes) said he would be  
hanged if it was not at mother Wells's, at Enfield  
Wash.

That he cannot at this distance of time be positive,  
but declares, that to the best of his remembrance and F  
belief, the said Elizabeth Canning, (the night she re-  
turned to her mother's as aforesaid) in describing the  
person who (the said Elizabeth Canning said) cut off  
her stays, said, she was a swarthy person, and had a  
wide mouth.

That the said Elizabeth Canning being very ill and G  
weak the night she returned as aforesaid, he did not  
continue long with her.

That he went on horseback in Company with the  
said Robert Skarrat, and one Joseph Adamson, to the  
house of Sufannah Wells at Enfield Wash, the day  
the said Sufannah Wells, one Mary Squires, and H  
others, were taken up at the instance of the said Eliza-  
beth Canning; and that he and the persons with

This paper writing was signed by the said John  
Wendleborough, in my presence,

THOMAS COX.

### N U M B E R I X .

**R**OBERT SKARRATT, who hath worked A  
in Golden-lane, and the Old Change, as a  
rasper of hartshorn, near two years, for Mrs. Waller  
and her son in law Mr. Francis Roberts of Alderman-  
bury Postern, saith, That being at supper at Mr.  
Carleton's, in the said Postern, the twenty-ninth of

That she has known Elizabeth Canning the daugh-  
ter, ever since she was about three years and a half  
old, and always believed her to be a sober, indu-  
strious, modest person, and worthy of belief, and  
never knew or heard any thing to the contrary.

MARY WOODWARD.

him, as aforesaid, arriving there before Mr. Lyon  
and others (who went in a coach) and the said Eliza-  
beth Canning and others (who went in a chaise) after  
waiting some time, he the said John Wendleborough  
rode back to meet and hasten the said coach and chaise,  
and to prevent their stopping at the Rose and Crown  
Inn, in the road, and met with the coach, and re-  
turned back therewith to Enfield Wash.

That then, after the company had waited some  
time for the coming of the chaise, it was proposed  
some person should ride back to meet and hasten it.

That he, the said John Wendleborough (having  
been once before for that purpose, as aforesaid) de-  
clared, he would not go. Whereupon a dispute arose  
between the said Joseph Adamson and Robert Skarrat  
(the only persons in the company, except him the said  
John Wendleborough, who had horses) which of  
them two should go, when it was agreed, it should  
be determined by tossing up a halfpenny; and it fall-  
ing to the said Joseph Adamson's lot to go, he went  
accordingly.

That after the chaise came, and the company went  
to the house of the said Sufannah Wells, he the said  
John Wendleborough (with divers other persons)  
went (after the said Elizabeth Canning had been car-  
ried into divers rooms of the said house, none of  
which she said, was the room wherein she had been  
confined) into a room which immediately on her en-  
trance therein, she declared, was the room she had  
been confined in.

That he was present at the examination taken the  
same day by Mr. Justice Tythmaker, of the said  
Elizabeth Canning, Sufannah Wells, Mary Squires,  
and others; and saith, that Vertue Hall was the last  
person called in to be examined, and that the said  
Vertue Hall was not present at the examination of the  
said Elizabeth Canning.

That the said Elizabeth Canning lived with him as  
a servant about eighteen or twenty months, and went  
from him to Mr. Lyon.

That whilst in his service, she was seldom employ-  
ed in drawing beer, or waiting on company, being  
chiefly engaged in other business. That he always  
esteemed her to be sober, industrious and modest, and  
a person worthy of belief.

JOHN WENDLEBOUROUGH.

January one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three,  
with the daughter of the said Mr. Carleton (whom he  
married eleven months since) and others, he heard that  
Elizabeth Canning, after an absence that made so much  
noise, was returned to her mother's, whither he im-  
mediately went out of curiosity, having then to the best  
of



of his knowledge, never seen the said Elizabeth B. tanner's house? and she answered, she believed it was Canning.

That on his coming into Mrs. Canning's house, he saw Elizabeth Canning the daughter sitting near the fire, in an old bed gown, and without any stays.

That she appeared to him to be very weak, and in an ill state of health, and sat in a stooping posture, and one of her ears was bloody.

That there were divers persons in the room when he came in, and Mr. Wendlebourough (with whom Elizabeth Canning had lived) said, Bett, how do you do, and where have you been? and she answered, oh, Sir! you don't know what I have suffered; I have been D on the Hertfordshire road.

Whereupon Mr. Wendlebourough asked her how she knew that? and she replied, I saw the coachman through the crack of the window who used to carry my mistress into Hertfordshire, whom I knew, from my having carried parcels into Bishopsgate street, to be E sent by the Hertfordshire coach to my mistress.

That Elizabeth Canning was ask'd how far she had been off? and she answered, about eight or nine miles.

That he, Skarratt, declared he would lay a guinea to a farthing, she had been at mother Wells's at F Enfield Wash.

That she described the person who cut off her stays, to be a tall, swarthy woman; whereupon he said, that was not mother Wells, and that she (Wells) had two daughters.

That Elizabeth Canning said, there were two G young women in the room when her stays were cut off, one of whom had dark and the other light coloured hair.

That Elizabeth Canning described the room in which she was confined, to be a long darkish room, with a window towards the road with boards before H it, and said, that during her confinement she had only bread and water.

That the water was in a jug that was broke at the neck, and held about four or five quarts.

That he asked her, if the window fronted the road? and she said no, it was in the back part of the house. I If she came into the main road immediately after she got out of the house? and she answered, she went over some fields first. If she came over a large field that was ploughed up? and she said, she did. What hand as she was coming to London, the main road was on, when she was in the large field? and she K answered, on her right hand. If she could remember in coming out of the said fields, into the main road, she crossed a foot bridge over a little brook close to a house? and she said she did. If that house was a

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the said Robert Skarratt, in the presence of

J. PAYNE.

ROBERT SKARRATT.

## NUMBER X.

SUTHERTON BACKLER of Alderman- A bury Postern, London, apothecary, saith, That the day after Elizabeth Canning came to her mother's house, being the thirtieth day of January, 1753, he came to see her, and found her in bed.

That the skin of the said Elizabeth Canning's arms was of a livid colour, her face very pale, her body B emaciated, and her strength exhausted.

That she was in a cold clammy sweat, and so very weak and faint, that he was obliged to stoop down close to her to hear her speak; and in general she appeared to him to be so extremely ill, that he judged

her life to be in danger, which he declared on his return to his own house.

That the said Elizabeth Canning complained she was sick, and ready to faint; and declared, that she had had no stool, during the whole time of her absence.

That he gave her some medicines of an opening nature, the first dose whereof her stomach did not retain; and when repeated (though her stomach did retain it) was insufficient.

That he then ordered a glister, which also proved ineffectual, till a repetition thereof on the third of February,



February, produced a stool in a small quantity; before which time the said Elizabeth Canning (as he was informed and believes) had no stool. Another blister operated more strongly, the fifth of February.

But the said Elizabeth Canning continuing in a very bad way, Dr. Eaton was called in to her assistance, and directing external as well as internal medicines, attended her daily till the twentieth of the

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the abovenamed Sutherland Backler, in my presence, as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

## NUMBER XI.

**J**OSEPH ADAMSON of Silver street, London, currier, saith, That he hath known Elizabeth Canning from her childhood, and had heard of her long absence from Mr. Lyon her master, but doth not remember to have heard of her return home till the night after she had been before the sitting alderman, when spending the evening with the said Mr. Lyon and Mr. Wendleborough, and some other neighbours, they were discoursing of their intention to go to Enfield Wash, in order to search after the house where it was suspected Elizabeth Canning had been confined, and desired him to accompany them.

That he went accordingly, and rode on horseback with Mr. Wendleborough and Robert Skarratt, and Mr. Lyon, Mr. Aldridge, Mr. Nash and Mr. Hague, went in a coach; and the said Elizabeth Canning, her mother, Mrs. Mires, and another woman, whose name he does not know, in a chaise.

That the said Joseph Adamson, Mr. Wendleborough, and Mr. Skarratt, not meeting with the persons in the coach and chaise, at the Rose and Crown in Enfield highway, he and the two persons last named went to the sign of the Sun and Woolpack at Enfield Wash afore said, where were the officer to whom the warrant was directed, and divers persons with him, which had been made out at the instance of the said Eliz. Canning.

That being informed Susannah Wells was absent from home, they staid at the Sun and Woolpack afore said about a quarter of an hour, when the said Susannah Wells was seen to go into her house; whereupon they immediately went thither, and found Mary Squires, her reputed son and two daughters, the said Susannah Wells, Vertue Hall, and a reputed daughter of Susannah Wells, who were all secured by the peace officers. Soon afterwards Mr. White offered to go up stairs, but was prevented by one

Long, a son of the said Susannah Wells, who came into the said house after the persons were secured, as afore said; whereupon some person went into the kitchen, where the constable who executed the warrant, and the persons that had been taken up were, and sent him (the constable) up stairs, before which time the said

Long went up stairs and down. That the said Mary Squires, her son, and one of her daughters, being severally asked by him, the said Joseph Adamson, how long they had been in the house of the said Susannah Wells, they varied in their answers, the son pretending to be a traveller, and to have lodged there accidentally, and all of them denied their having been there above a week.

That after they had been in the house of the said Susannah Wells about an hour, they were impatient at the long delay of the persons who were in the coach and chaise, as afore said, and proposed that some person should go to prevent their stopping at the Rose and Crown before mentioned.

That he the said Joseph Adamson and Mr. Skarratt

same month of February, and occasionally afterwards.

That he hath personally known the said Elizabeth Canning for about six years, and believes her to be an honest, modest girl.

That she always appeared to him to be of a plethoric constitution, and of a ruddy, healthy complexion, which rendered the miserable condition in which she returned, as above described, the more remarkable.

S. BACKLER.

declining to go, Mr. Wendleborough went, and soon returned again, saying, he had met the coach, but had seen nothing of the chaise.

When the persons in the coach came, they said, the roads were very bad, and believed the chaise was far behind, and that some person must go back to prevent its stopping at the Rose and Crown afore said; and it being proposed, that he the said Joseph Adamson, or Mr. Skarratt, should go for that purpose, only them two and Mr. Wendleborough having horses, and Mr. Wendleborough having been once back, as before mentioned, and each of them the said Joseph Adamson and Robert Skarratt being unwilling to go, it was proposed by one of the company, that they should toss up a halfpenny to determine it; and it falling to the lot of him the said Joseph Adamson to go, he went accordingly, and at about the distance of a mile, and a very small distance from the Rose and Crown afore said, he met the chaise, and directed the person who drove it not to stop at the Rose and Crown, but drive directly to Enfield Wash, for the gentlemen who went down had detained some persons they had found in a house, and all were waiting for the coming of the chaise.

The chaise stopping, the said Joseph Adamson asked the said Elizabeth Canning, what sort of a place it was she was confined in? and she answered, it was an odd or a wild sort of an empty place, with some HAY in it, and a little chimney or fire place (which he doth not remember) in the corner. And he the said Joseph Adamson not hearing the last word distinctly, he called out, and said, And what? and Elizabeth Canning answered, a fire place, or a chimney (which he doth not remember) in the corner—That then (without asking the said Elizabeth Canning any more questions, or having any other or further conversation with her) he rode back to the Sun and Woolpack afore said, and after putting up his horse there, he went to the house of the said Susannah Wells, and staid at the door thereof till the chaise came up, when he lifted the said Elizabeth Canning out of the chaise, and set her on the dresser in the kitchen, and then desired that divers persons who were then in the house (and came there as he believes out of curiosity) might be put into the room where the persons who were secured as afore said were; which being done, the said Elizabeth Canning was carried in to them, and looking upon the several persons in the room in the order they sat or stood, as soon as she saw Mary Squires, she charged her with being the person who took a knife out of a drawer, and cut off her stays; and declared, that a person, who was said to be one of the daughters of the said Mary Squires, and the said Vertue Hall were in the room at the same time, and that Vertue Hall laughed.

That all the persons taken up as afore said, were afterwards brought separately before the said Elizabeth Canning,



Canning, when she repeated the charge against the said Mary Squires above particularly mentioned; and declared, that her reputed daughter and Vertue Hall were in the room as before declared.

That when the said Elizabeth Canning was taken up the stairs that lead into the chambers of the said house of the said Susannah Wells, the said Elizabeth Canning, just as she was going up the stairs said, she thought they were the stairs she was pushed up, but when she had been in all the chambers, declared, that neither of them was the room wherein she was confined: whereupon the said Joseph Adamson asked the people about him, if there was any other room in the house (which question he asked not for his own information, but to see what impression it would make on the said Elizabeth Canning) and Elizabeth Canning answered, she was sure neither of the rooms she had seen was that wherein she was confined.

That the said Elizabeth Canning was then carried into the room backwards, and as she was at the top of the steps or stairs that led into it, she looked about it some time, and said, here is more hay in the room than there was when I was confined in it.

That the said Joseph Adamson then went to the hay, and found it to have been lightly shaken up.

That the said Elizabeth Canning then fixed upon a jug, a stick with a notched handle, a tobacco mould and a bason, and observed a hole in the floor, and said, they were in the room during the time of her confinement therein.

That then, he, the said Joseph Adamson, went and stood between the said Elizabeth Canning, and the casement out of which she had not then looked, and said, If you have been confined in the room the time you say, you are able to give an account what is to be seen out of this window. And the said Elizabeth Canning mentioned there being some hills at a distance, and houses on the left hand of the lane, and so described the prospect or view from the said window in other respects, as satisfied him the said Joseph Adamson, and (as he believes) every other person present.

That he the said Joseph Adamson then asked her (the said Elizabeth Canning) where the window was she saw the Hertfordshire coach out of, and she pointed to a window at the other end of the room,

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the said Joseph Adamson, in my presence,

J. PAYNE.

then boarded over, and said, that's the window from which I saw the Hertfordshire coach, and made my escape out of.

That he the said Joseph Adamson, then went up to the window last mentioned, with a design to pull the boards down, and declared to the persons in the room, that the boards appeared to be fresh nailed, because the cracks made in the wood by the driving of the nails appeared to be quite fresh.

That some time after the said Elizabeth Canning was carried out of the house of the said Susannah Wells, into the sign of the Sun and Woolpack aforesaid, the said Joseph Adamson asked her how she got into the fields behind the house? and she answered, she went down the lane about a quarter, or half a quarter of a mile (but he doth not now remember which) whereupon he the said Joseph Adamson said, it was very odd she should go so far down the lane, for there was a gate nearer than that; and the said Elizabeth Canning replied, there was a gate about twenty or thirty yards from the house, but that was so near, she was afraid to go over it, for fear she should be seen by the persons in the house of the said Susannah Wells.

That he was present in the room at Mr. Justice Tythemaker's, where the persons so taken up were examined, who were examined separately one by one; so that the said Vertue Hall was not present at, nor did she hear the examination of the said Elizabeth Canning.

That he was present at the trial of the said Mary Squires at the Old Baily, for the robbery aforesaid, and saw Mr. Nash and Mr. Hague (whom he personally knows) in that court during such trial.

That Samuel Tull, who was the high constable of Edmonton in the county of Middlesex, at the time the said Vertue Hall, one Fortune Natus and his wife were taken up and carried before Mr. Justice Fielding, to be examined by him, did when they were so taken up, inform him the said Joseph Adamson, that the wife of the said Fortune Natus had owned to him, the said Samuel Tull, that she did not lay in the room wherein the said Elizabeth Canning was confined, during such the time of her confinement therein.

JOSEPH ADAMSON.

## NUMBER XII.

JOHN NICHOLLS of Aldermanbury, London, bookbinder, saith, That having known Elizabeth Canning for seven or eight years to have an extreme good character, and hearing of her absence and return to her mother's in January last was twelve month, and also, that she was to attend the sitting alderman at Guildhall, in order to be examined, and to obtain a warrant for taking up the persons who had robbed her, he went to Guildhall, and was present at her examination before Mr. Alderman Chitty.

That on such examination she declared, That as she was coming over Moorfields, two men laid hold of her, near Bedlam gate, and dragged her to the middle walk and robbed her.

That on her screaming out one of them knocked her down, and that she remained senseless till within about half an hour (as near as she could guess) before her arrival at the house where she was robbed and confined.

That upon this relation Mr. Alderman Chitty told her, she could not know what ill treatment she might

have received from the two men who robbed her; and she declared she could not, and repeated her continuing senseless from the time she was knocked down, till within half an hour before her arrival at the house aforesaid.

That the said Mr. Alderman Chitty then asked the said Elizabeth Canning, how she found herself when she recovered the use of her understanding? and she answered, she found herself between two men in an open road, that she was wet from her chin to her breast, that she wiped herself with her hand, and the wet appeared to be frothy; whereupon the alderman replied, "That appears like fits."

That he is well assured, and firmly believes, that the said Elizabeth Canning made no mention of her being carried through Bishopsgate street after she was knocked down, but invariably persisted in the relation of her being senseless from that time till within about half an hour before her arrival at the house aforesaid.

That she was robbed of her stays by an elderly person, of a dark, swarthy complexion.

That



That during her confinement, she heard a person E called by some such name as Wills, but did not fix the robbery upon a particular person by name, or by any other means than the description above mentioned.

That he is positively certain, the said Elizabeth Canning in mentioning the room wherein she was confined, described it to be a longish room, and he F did not hear, nor doth he believe, she once mentioned

or described it to be a square dark room. And that she mentioned among other things in the room, a tobacco mould, an old saddle, and some HAY at one corner of the room; and being asked by the said Mr. Alderman Chitty, why she did not lye down upon the hay, she answered, she was afraid somebody was buried under it.

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the said John Nicholls, in the presence of

JOHN NICHOLLS.

JOHN COLE.

### N U M B E R XIII.

#### L O N D O N.

**E**DWARD ROSSITER, of Aldermanbury A Postern, London, Baker, maketh oath and faith, That the day Susannah Wells, and the other persons at her house at Enfield Wash, were taken up at the instance of Elizabeth Canning, he this deponent went to the said house, but did not arrive there till after the persons aforesaid were taken up. And this deponent further faith, that he was present when the said Elizabeth Canning, the said Susannah Wells, Mary Squires the elder, John (alias George) Squires, Mary Squires the younger, Lucy Squires, Sarah Howitt, Elizabeth Long, Fortune Natus, Judith his wife, and Vertue Hall, were examined before Mr. Justice Tythemaker, who examined the persons aforesaid, one by one, and (to the best of this deponent's remembrance and belief) in the order of time wherein the names stand above; and faith, that the said Vertue Hall was not present during the whole or any part of the time of the said Elizabeth Canning's examination, except as hereafter D is mentioned. And this deponent further faith, that the said Vertue Hall was the last person who was examined, and on her being called in before the said Mr. Tythemaker, for that purpose, he asked the said Elizabeth Canning, what she had to say to that young woman (meaning Vertue Hall) and Elizabeth Canning answered, that she stood by when the old woman cut her stays off, and laughed at her; and that the said Mr. Tythemaker further asked the said Elizabeth Canning, if Vertue Hall meddled with her, or said any thing to her? and the said Elizabeth Canning declared she the said Vertue Hall did not: and this deponent further faith, that after such examination the said Mr. Tythemaker committed the said Susannah Wells and Mary Squires to prison, and discharged the said other persons. And this deponent further faith, that being informed one Ezra Whiffin, who keeps a public house at Enfield Wash aforesaid, would be produced at the trial of the said Mary Squires for robbing the said Elizabeth Canning, to give in evidence that he was in that room in the house of the said Susannah Wells, wherein the said Elizabeth Canning said she was confined, during such the time of her confinement, in order to take out a sign or sign irons, H which he the said Ezra Whiffin had purchased of the said Susannah Wells; he the said Edward Rossiter went to Vertue Hall, who was then in the prison of the Gatehouse, and asked her if she knew one Ezra Whiffin, who kept the White Hart at Enfield Wash? and she answered, she knew him very well; and faith, I that he this deponent then asked the said Vertue Hall, if she remembered the said Ezra Whiffin was in the house of the said Susannah Wells, any time in the month of January (meaning the month of January one thousand seven hundred and fifty three) to which she answered, he was not there in the said month of K January, but that she would tell him this deponent

when he was there; and on his asking her, when? she said the very day before you came to take me up the last time (which was on or about the eighth day of February one thousand seven hundred and fifty three) he the said Ezra Whiffin came in to the said house (to wit) in the parlour, wherein were only the said Sarah Howitt, and her the said Vertue Hall; and that she the said Vertue Hall was sent out by the said Sarah Howitt, to fetch a pitcher of water, that she might not hear what was said by the said Ezra Whiffin and Sarah Howitt; and that when she the said Vertue Hall returned from fetching the said pitcher of water into the said parlour, she found the said Ezra Whiffin and Sarah Howitt making a note or writing to make people believe, that he the said Ezra Whiffin was in that room, in the house of the said Mrs. Wells, wherein the said Elizabeth Canning said she was confined, during the time of her confinement in the said house; and that the said Sarah Howitt should have wrote it, but she not being able to write it well enough, the said Ezra Whiffin wrote it. And this deponent further faith, that from the conversation between him and the said Vertue Hall above related, he supposed the said Ezra Whiffin would have been produced as a witness E on the aforesaid trial of the said Mary Squires, and that the said note or writing would have been produced also at the same time; and the reason why the said Ezra Whiffin was not called, and the said note was not produced on the said trial, was (as the said Edward Rossiter apprehends and believes) because the said F Vertue Hall would have proved on the said trial, the time that he the said Ezra Whiffin was in the said Susannah Wells's house, and that the said note was made at the time and for the purpose aforesaid. And this deponent further faith, that about twelve or one o'clock of the day, (to the best of this deponent's remembrance, G as to the time) on which the said Vertue Hall was (as he this deponent believes) first examined at the mansion house before Sir Crisp Gascoyne, late Mayor of the city of London, Francis Roberts, of Aldermanbury Postern, received a message from the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne; and that upon the receipt of such H message, the said Francis Roberts informed him this deponent, that the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne had sent for the friends of the said Elizabeth Canning: and this deponent further faith, that in pursuance of such message, the said Francis Roberts, Thomas Miles, and he this deponent attended at the mansion house I on the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne, who then read over to them the said Francis Roberts, Thomas Miles and this deponent, several affidavits and certificates he alleged to have received from Abbotsbury, purporting that the said Mary Squires, her son and daughter, were at Abbotsbury aforesaid, from the first to the ninth or tenth of January (at which time the said Elizabeth Canning on the aforesaid trial had sworn the



the said Mary Squires was at the house of the said L  
Sufannah Wells) And this deponent further saith that  
after such affidavits were read, the said Sir Crisp  
Gascoyne asked them the said Francis Roberts,  
Thomas Miles, and this deponent, if they were will-  
ing he should examine the wench (meaning the said  
Vertue Hall) and they the said Francis Roberts, Thomas  
Miles and this deponent answered Yes, at any time  
whenever he the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne pleased, and  
desired to know when he the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne  
would order her before him for that purpose; to which  
the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne replied, there was no hurry;  
in a day or two he should be at leisure, and would N  
let them (meaning the said Francis Roberts, Thomas  
Miles, and this deponent) know. And this deponent  
further saith, that the said Thomas Miles imme-  
diately came from the said mansion house to the house  
of him this deponent, and after having discoursed  
together relating to the affidavits and certificates, O  
mentioned to have been received from Abbotsbury as  
afore said, they the said Thomas Miles and this de-  
ponent agreed to go to the said prison of the gatehouse  
to the said Vertue Hall to inquire if she the said  
Vertue Hall could not inform them what persons  
frequented the said Sufannah Wells's house, and had P  
seen the said Mary Squires there, at the time that the  
said Mary Squires, her said son and daughter, were  
by such affidavits sworn to be at Abbotsbury; and went  
accordingly: and this deponent further saith, that  
when they the said Thomas Miles and this deponent  
came to the gate of the said prison, they were in-  
formed that the said Vertue Hall had been sent for  
by the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne, about a quarter of an  
hour before; whereupon they the said Thomas Miles  
and this deponent went immediately in the utmost  
haste from the said prison of the gatehouse to the said  
mansion house, and arrived there before the said R  
Vertue Hall: and this deponent further saith, that  
after they the said Thomas Miles and this deponent  
had been at the door of the said mansion house a few  
minutes, the said Vertue Hall came in a coach, at-  
tended by two officers and a turnkey of the said prison,  
and that they the said Thomas Miles and this deponent  
went with the said Vertue Hall into a room in the  
said mansion house, wherein the said Sir Crisp Gas-  
coyne, and several other persons were: and this de-  
ponent further saith, that the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne  
on seeing the said Thomas Miles and this deponent,  
asked them how they came to know that the said T  
Vertue Hall was there, or that he the said Sir Crisp  
Gascoyne had sent for her, or to that effect? to which  
they the said Thomas Miles and this deponent  
answered, they went to the said prison to inquire of  
the said Vertue Hall, if she could inform them what  
persons frequented the house of the said Sufannah  
Wells, and had seen the said Mary Squires there, at  
the time the said Mary Squires, her son and daughter,  
were by the said affidavits sworn to be at Abbots-  
bury.

And this deponent further saith, that then the said W  
Sir Crisp Gascoyne, speaking to them the said Thomas  
Miles and this deponent, said he wondered that they  
should make it a secret to him where the said Vertue  
Hall was; to which he this deponent answered, they  
did not make any secret of it, but he believed his  
Lordship did not ask where she was; and that he this X  
deponent the very day before told Thomas Ford,  
clerk of the arraigns (then present) where the said  
Vertue Hall was, and offered his service to go with  
the said Thomas Ford to the said Vertue Hall if he  
wanted to ask her any question, which he this de-  
ponent thought was not making it secret; and saith that Y  
the said Thomas Ford acknowledged that he this de-  
ponent did give him such information, and make him

such offer as afore said. And this deponent further  
saith, that the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne then proceeded  
to examine the said Vertue Hall in a public room,  
before a considerable number of witnesses; and that  
she the said Vertue Hall, on such examination, and  
before such persons as afore said, confirmed every fact  
to which she was so interrogated that she had sworn to  
at the trial of the said Mary Squires; whereupon the  
said Sir Crisp Gascoyne told the said Vertue Hall she  
was perjured, and that if she would tell him the truth  
no harm should come to her for what she said then;  
and this deponent further saith, that the said Vertue  
Hall then looked about her, and the said Sir Crisp  
Gascoyne bid her look at him, saying, 'tis I can pro-  
tect you and not them; will you tell me the truth?  
and the said Vertue Hall cried, and said I have said  
nothing but the truth; whereupon some person, (whom  
this deponent doth not particularly remember) said,  
perhaps she will speak to your lordship freer alone, or  
words to that effect: and this deponent further saith,  
that the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne then got out of his  
chair, and taking a candle and candlestick in his hand,  
and going towards the door, said to the said Vertue  
Hall, come then and go along with me; and turning  
to Sir John Phillips, then present, said, come Sir John,  
do you go along with us: and this deponent further  
saith, that the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne, the said Sir  
John Phillips, and the said Vertue Hall went out of  
the said room together, and had been absent about  
twenty minutes or half an hour (as near as this depo-  
nent can remember as to the time) when the said Sir  
John Phillips came back into the said room (where  
the said Vertue Hall had been first examined in the  
presence of divers persons as afore said) and said, why  
gentlemen 'tis even so, this wench (meaning the said  
Vertue Hall) has denied all she swore at the Old  
Baily; *but there are some difficulties which his lord-  
ship cannot yet get over.* And this deponent further  
saith, that a few minutes afterwards the said Sir Crisp  
Gascoyne and the said Vertue Hall came into the  
room where the company were together as afore said,  
and when the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne had seated him-  
self in his chair, he asked the said Vertue Hall if what  
she swore at the Old Baily against the said Mary  
Squires and the said Sufannah Wells was false or true?  
and the said Vertue Hall answered, it is all false, my  
Lord. And this deponent further saith, that he this  
deponent then desired the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne's  
leave to ask the said Vertue Hall a question; which  
being permitted, he this deponent said, he would be  
glad to know if what she swore at the Old Baily was  
false, how her the said Vertue Hall's story came to  
agree with the said Elizabeth Canning's? and this  
deponent saith, that the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne re-  
plied, that is easily answered; but I'll ask her, and  
put the question to her accordingly; but the said Ver-  
tue Hall made no answer: and this deponent further  
saith, that White, an officer then present, said,  
my lord, I'll tell you how that was; and the said Sir  
Crisp Gascoyne said, come, White, tell us how it  
was; whereupon the said White declared,  
that the said Vertue Hall heard the said Elizabeth  
Canning examined before the said Mr. Tythemaker;  
and this deponent then said, he denied that, and that  
he this deponent could produce several persons to swear  
the said Vertue Hall did not hear the said Elizabeth  
Canning examined before the said Mr. Tythemaker;  
and speaking to the said White, said, if you remember  
Mr. White, Vertue Hall was the last person called in;  
and that all that Mr. Tythemaker asked the said Eli-  
zabeth Canning in the presence of the said Vertue Hall  
was, what she the said Elizabeth Canning had to say to  
that young woman (meaning Vertue Hall) and if the  
said Vertue Hall meddled with or did any thing to  
her;



her; and the said Elizabeth Canning answered, that she the said Vertue Hall stood by and laughed at her while her stays were cut off, but did not meddle with or say any thing to her; or words to that effect; and saith that the said Mr. Tythemaker did not make any other or further examination of the said Elizabeth Canning in the presence of the said Vertue Hall: and this deponent further saith, that the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne the same evening sent for the keeper of the poultry compter, and committed the said Vertue Hall into his custody. And saith, that the day following the said Elizabeth Canning, Vertue Hall, Francis Roberts, Thomas Miles, and this deponent, and divers other persons, attended at the mansion house, at which time the said Vertue Hall again declared that what she had sworn at the Old Baily on the said tryal was false: and saith, that he this deponent then asked the said Vertue Hall, whether she did not remember his this deponent's coming to her soon after she was committed to the gatehouse, and asking her if she knew the said Ezra Whiffin? and she answered she very well remembered this deponent's coming to and asking her such question; whereupon he this deponent desired the said Vertue Hall to acquaint the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne what answer she made him this deponent; and she the said Vertue Hall remaining silent, he this deponent insisted on her answering the aforesaid question, and the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne did then also insist on the same; and whereupon the said Vertue Hall acknowledged that she did inform him the said Edward Rossiter, that the day before she was taken up the second time at the house of the said Susannah Wells (which was on or about the eighth day of February one thousand seven hundred and fifty three) the said Ezra Whiffin came into the house of the said Susannah Wells, at which time there were only the said Sarah Howitt and Vertue Hall in the said Wells's parlour; and that upon his the said Ezra Whiffin's so coming in, she the said Vertue Hall was sent out for a pitcher of water, that she might not hear what was said by the said Ezra Whiffin and Sarah Howitt; and that when she the said Vertue Hall returned into the said parlour, she found them the said Ezra Whiffin and Sarah Howitt making a note or writing, to make people believe the said Ezra Whiffin was in that room of the said Susannah Wells's house wherein the said Elizabeth Canning was confined, during the time of her confinement; and that the said Sarah Howitt should have wrote it, but not being able to write it well enough, the said Ezra Whiffin wrote it: and saith, that he this deponent then asked the said Vertue Hall, if that was a false story, how she could invent it? and if he this deponent asked her the said Vertue Hall any thing about a note, or his the said Ezra Whiffin's being there at that time? and she answered no, he the said Edward Rossiter never did. And this deponent further saith, that the said Vertue Hall then said the said Ezra Whiffin was in that room wherein the said Elizabeth Canning was confined about the middle of January one thousand seven hundred and fifty three to look after a sign; and that thereupon he this deponent desired she the said Vertue Hall might then repeat what she had said about the sign, which she did accordingly: and saith, that he this deponent then desired the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne to take particular notice what she the said Vertue Hall had declared relating to the sign; for that he this deponent could prove that the said Ezra Whiffin was in possession of that

sign early in December. And that he this deponent then desired to ask the said Vertue Hall, if she did not remember, that the first Sunday after she was committed to prison, he this deponent came to see her the said Vertue Hall in the said prison of the gatehouse, and brought his this deponent's wife and a young woman with him? and she the said Vertue Hall answered yes, she did remember it very well: whereupon he this deponent desired, that she the said Vertue Hall would acquaint the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne of what she had informed them concerning an apron, which question being insisted on, she acknowledged, that she asked what sort of an apron it was the young woman (meaning the said Elizabeth Canning) was robbed of; and the wife of him this deponent answered she could not tell; and speaking to the young woman aforesaid, whose name was Mary Lyon, said, can you Mary? and the said Mary Lyon answered yes, and described the apron (but how particularly this deponent does not remember;) and the said Vertue Hall replied, she would be hanged if the Gipsy woman, Mary Squires's eldest daughter, had not that apron, for she observed her to have a good white apron after the young woman (meaning the said Elizabeth Canning) was brought to the said Susannah Wells's house, which she never knew her the said Mary Squires to have before: and that he this deponent then asked the said Vertue Hall, if that was a false story, how she came to tell it; and if he or any one else asked her any thing about an apron till she had mentioned it? and she the said Vertue Hall answered, no, they never did ask her any thing about it. And he this deponent further saith, that the pitcher and bed gown mentioned in the trial aforesaid having been produced before the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne, he the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne detained the same; and the said Thomas Ford said, he did not doubt but he should find an owner for the said gown in two or three days. And this deponent further saith, that the said Vertue Hall, at the time he this deponent, his wife, and the said Mary Lyon, were with the said Vertue Hall in the prison of the gatehouse as aforesaid, declared the great satisfaction she enjoyed in her mind from having spoke the truth, (meaning, as he this deponent verily believes, at her examination before justice Fielding) and that tho' she was in goal she was like as if she was in heaven, to what she was before she had made such discovery. And this deponent further saith, that he this deponent was present the whole time of the examination of the said Vertue Hall at the mansion house, and that when the said Elizabeth Canning was about to take up the said pitcher and bed gown, some person (whom particularly this deponent doth not remember) asked her the said Elizabeth Canning what she was going to do with them? and she answered, she was going to take them to her mother's (who as this deponent hath been informed and verily believes had been in possession of them from the time of the aforesaid trial of the said Mary Squires and Susannah Wells to the day they were sent for to the said mansion house;) and this deponent further saith, that he this deponent did not hear the said Elizabeth Canning declare that the said bed gown was her mother's, or any words of such import; and that if she the said Elizabeth Canning had spoke those words, or words of such import, he this deponent verily believes he should have heard the same, being present as aforesaid.

Sworn the 15th day of June, 1754, at my house, before me

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

EDWARD ROSSITER.



## NUMBER XIV.

The information of Elizabeth Canning, of Aldermanbury postern, London, Spinster, taken upon oath, this 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1753, before Henry Fielding Esq; one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex. B

This informant, upon her oath, saith,

**T**HAT on Monday, the first day of January last past, she this informant went to see her uncle and aunt, who live at Salt Petre Bank, near Rosemary Lane, in the county of Middlesex, and continued C with them 'till the evening; and saith, that upon her return home, about half an hour after nine, being opposite Bethlehem-Gate in Moorfields, she, this informant, was seized by two men (whose names are unknown to her this informant) who both had brown bob-wigs on and drab-coloured great coats; one of whom held her, this informant, whilst the other feloniously and violently took from her one shaving hat, one stuff gown, and one linen apron, which she had on; and also, half a guinea in gold, and three shillings in silver; and then he that held her threatned to do for this informant. And this informant saith, that immediately after, they, the same two men, violently took hold of her, and dragged her up into the gravel walk that leads down to the said gate, and about the middle thereof, he, the said man that first held her, gave her, with his fist, a very violent blow upon the right temple, which threw her into a fit and deprived F her of her senses, (which fits, she, this informant, saith she is accustomed and subject to upon being frightened, and that they often continue for six or seven hours.) And this informant saith, that when she came to herself, she perceived that she was carrying along by the same two men, in a large road-way: and G saith, that in a little time after, she was so recovered she was able to walk alone; however they continued to pull her along, which still so intimidated and frightened her, that she durst not call out for assistance, or speak to them.

And this informant saith, that in about half an hour H after she had so recovered herself, they, the said two men, carried her, this informant, into a house (which, as she, this informant, heard from some of them, was about four o'clock in the morning, and which house, as she, this informant, hath since heard and believes, is situate at Enfield-Wash in the county of middlesex, I and is reputed to be a very bad and disorderly bawdy-house, and occupied by one—Wells, widow;)

and there this informant saw, in the kitchen, an old gipsey woman, and two young women, whose names were unknown to this informant, but the name of one of them this informant hath since heard, and believes is Vertue Hall; and saith,

The information of Vertue Hall, late of the parish of Enfield in the county of Middlesex, Spinster, taken upon oath this 13th day of February 1753, before me Henry Fielding Esq; one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

This informant, upon her oath, saith,

**T**HAT on Tuesday the second day of January last past, about four of the clock in the morning, a young woman, whose name this informant hath since heard is Elizabeth Canning, was brought (without any gown, hat, or apron, on) to the house of one Susannah Wells of Enfield-Wash in the county aforesaid, widow, by two men, the name of one of whom is John Squires, the reputed son of one Mary Squires, an old gipsey woman, who then, and some little time before, had lodged at the house of the said Susannah Wells; but the name of the other of the said two men this informant knows not, she this informant K never having seen him before or since to the best of her knowledge.

And this informant saith, that when she the said Elizabeth Canning was brought into the kitchen of the said Wells's house, there were present the said Mary Squires, John Squires, the man unknown, L Katherine Squires the reputed daughter of the said Mary Squires, and this informant; and this informant does not recollect that any one else was in the said kitchen at that time: and saith, that immediately upon the said Elizabeth Canning's being brought in, the said John Squires said, here mother take this girl, or used words to that effect; and she the said Mary Squires asked him where they had brought her from? and John said from Moorfields; and told his said mother, that they had taken her gown, apron, hat, and half a guinea from her, to the best of this informant's recollection and belief: N whereupon

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## CANNING.

That the said old gipsy woman took hold of this informant's hand, and promised to give her fine cloaths if she would go their way, (meaning, as this informant understood, to become a prostitute;) which this informant refusing to do, she, the said old gipsy woman, took a knife out of a drawer, and cut the lace of the stays of her this informant, and took the said stays away from her; and one of the said men took off her cap, and then the said two men went away with it; and she, this informant, hath never since seen any of her things.

And this informant saith, that soon after they were gone, (which she, this informant believes was about five in the morning) she, the said old gipsy-woman forced her, this informant, up an old pair of stairs, and pushed her into a back room like a hayloft, without any furniture whatsoever in the same,

and there locked her, this informant, up;

threatning her, this informant, that, if she made the least noise or disturbance, she, the said old gipsy woman, would cut her throat, and then she went away.

And this informant saith, that when it grew light, upon her looking round to see in what a dismal place she was, she, this informant, discovered a large black jug with the neck much broken, wherein was some water; and upon the floor, several pieces of bread, near in quantity to a quartern loaf; and a small parcel of hay.

And saith that she continued in this room, or place, from the said Tuesday morning, the second day of January, until about half-an-hour after four of the clock in the afternoon of Monday the twenty-ninth day of the same month of January, without having, or receiving, any other sustenance, or provision, than the said bread and water (except a small minced-pye, which she, this informant, had in her pocket;) or any thing to lie on, other than the said hay; and without any person, or persons, coming to her, altho' she often heard the name of Mrs. and mother Wells called upon, whom she understood was the mistress of the house. And this informant saith, that on Friday, the twenty-sixth day of January last

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she, the said Mary Squires, took hold of the said Elizabeth Canning's hand, and asked her if she would go their way, or words to that effect; and upon the said Elizabeth Canning's answering no, she, the said Mary Squires, took a knife out of the drawer of the dresser in the kitchen, and therewith cut the lace of the said Elizabeth Cannings's stays, and took the said stays away from her, and hung them on the back of a chair; and the said man unknown took the cap off the said Elizabeth Canning's head; and then he, with the said John Squires, went out of doors with it.

And this informant saith, that quickly after they were gone, she, the said Mary Squires, pushed the said Elizabeth Canning along the kitchen, towards and up a pair of stairs, leading into a large back-room like a loft, called the workshop, where was some hay: and whilst she the said Mary Squires was so pushing her the said Elizabeth Canning towards the stairs, she the said Susannah Wells came into the kitchen, and asked the said Mary Squires what she was going to push the girl up stairs for? or words to that effect; and to the best of this informant's recollection and belief, the said Mary Squires answered, what is that to you, you have no business with it? whereupon the said Susannah Wells went directly out of the kitchen into an opposite room called the parlour, from whence she came, as this informant believes. And this informant saith, that the said Mary Squires forced the said Elizabeth Canning up stairs into the said workshop, and buttoned the door at the bottom of the stairs in the kitchen upon her, and confined her there.

And this informant saith, that about two hours after, a quantity of water, in an old broken-mouthed large black jug, was carried up the said stairs, and put down upon the floor of the said workshop at the top of the stairs, to the best of this informant's recollection and belief.

And this informant saith, that soon after the said Elizabeth Canning was so put into the said workshop, and the said Susannah Wells was returned into the parlour, the said John Squires returned again into the kitchen, and took the stays from off the chair and went away with the same, and in about an hour's time returned and went into the parlour with the said Susannah Wells. He the said John Squires came again into the kitchen, and then this informant went into the parlour to the said Susannah Wells; and the said Susannah Wells there said to this informant, Ver-tue, the gipsy man (meaning the said John Squires) has been telling me that his mother had cut the girl's (meaning the said Elizabeth Canning's) stays off her back, and that he has got them; and further said, I desire you will not make a clack of it, for fear it should be blown, or used words to that or the like effect.

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## CANNING.

W

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past, she, this informant, had consumed all the afore-  
 said bread and water, and continued without having  
 any thing to eat, or drink, until the Monday follow-  
 ing, when she, this informant, being almost famished  
 with hunger, and starved with cold, and almost naked  
 during the whole time of her confinement, about half  
 an hour after four in the afternoon of the said twenty-  
 ninth day of January, broke out at a window of the  
 said room, or place, and got to her friends in London,  
 about a quarter after ten the same night, in a most  
 weak, miserable condition, being very near starved  
 to death. And this informant saith, that she ever  
 since hath been, and now is, in a very weak and de-  
 clining state and condition of health; and altho' all  
 possible care and assistance is given to her, yet what-  
 ever small nutriment she, this informant, is able to  
 take, the same receives no passage through her, but  
 what is forced by the apothecary's assistance and medi-  
 cines.

The Mark of

E C

ELIZABETH CANNING.

Sworn before me,

this 7th of Feb.

1753.

H. FIELDING.

And this informant saith, that from the time of the  
 said Elizabeth Canning's being so confined in the  
 morning of the said second day of January in manner  
 as aforesaid, she the said Elizabeth Canning was not  
 missed or discovered to have escaped out of the said  
 workshop until Wednesday the 31st day of the same  
 month of January, as she this informant verily believes;  
 for that to the best of this informant's recollection and  
 belief, she was the person that first missed the said  
 Elizabeth Canning thereout. And this informant  
 saith, that the said Susannah Wells harboured and con-  
 tinued the said Mary Squires in her aforesaid house,  
 from the time of the said Mary Squires's robbing the said  
 Elizabeth Canning of her stays, until Thursday the  
 first day of February last past, when the said Susannah  
 Wells, Sarah her daughter, Mary Squires, John  
 Squires, his two sisters Katharine and Mary Squires,  
 Fortune Natus, and Sarah his wife, and this infor-  
 mant, were apprehended on account thereof, and  
 carried before Justice Tythemaker. And this infor-  
 mant saith, that Fortune Natus and Sarah his wife,  
 to the best of this informant's recollection and belief,  
 have lodged in the house of the said Susannah Wells  
 about eleven weeks next before Monday the fifth day  
 of February instant, and laid on a bed of hay spread  
 in the kitchen at night, which was in the day-time  
 pushed up in a corner thereof, and continued lying  
 there, when at home, until Thursday the said first  
 day of February when before the said Mr. Tythe-  
 maker, all except the said Susannah Wells and Mary  
 Squires were discharged; and then that evening the  
 said Fortune Natus and Sarah his wife laid up in the  
 said workshop where the said Elizabeth Canning had  
 been confined, so that, as this informant understood,  
 it might be pretended that they had lain in the said  
 workshop for all the time they had lodged in the said  
 Susannah Wells's house. And saith, that on the day  
 on which it was discovered that the said Elizabeth  
 Canning had made her escape out of the said workshop,  
 by breaking down some boards slightly affixed across  
 the window place, the said Sarah, daughter of the  
 said Susannah Wells, nailed up the said window-place  
 again with boards, so that the said window-place  
 might not appear to have been broke open. And  
 lastly, this informant saith, that she, this informant,  
 hath lived with the said Susannah Wells about a quar-  
 ter of a year last past, and well knows that the said  
 Susannah Wells, during that time, hath kept a very  
 notorious ill governed and disorderly house, and has  
 had the character of doing so for many years past;  
 and that the said Susannah Wells well knew and was  
 privy to the confinement of the said Elizabeth Canning.

her

VERTUE + HALL

Sworn before me,

this 14th Feb.

1753.

H. FIELDING.

mark

NUMBER.



## NUMBER XV.

Elizabeth Canning's evidence upon the trial of  
Wells and Squires.

Vertue Hall's evidence upon the trial of Wells  
and Squires.

**E**LIZABETH CANNING. I had been to Salt Petre Bank to see an uncle and aunt; his name is Thomas Colley. I set out from home about eleven in the forenoon, and staid there till nine at night on the first of January; then my uncle and aunt came with me as far as Aldgate, where we parted. I was then alone, so came down Houndsditch and over Moorfields by Bedlam-wall; there two lusty men, both in great coats, laid hold of me, one on each side: they said nothing to me at first, but the man on my right hand took half a guinea in a little box out of my pocket, and three shillings that were loose. They took my gown, apron, and hat, and folded them up, and put them into a great coat pocket. I screamed out; then the man, that took my gown, put a handkerchief, or some such thing, to my mouth. I saw nobody walking near me. They then tied my hands behind me; after which, one of them gave me a blow on the temple, and said, D—n you, you b—h, we'll do for you bye and bye. I having been subject to convulsion fits these four years, this blow stunned me, and threw me directly into a fit: I don't know that these fits are attended with a struggling. The first thing that I remember after this was, I found myself by a large road, where was water, with the two men that robbed me. I had no discourse with them. They took me to the prisoner Wells's house. As near as I can think, it was about four o'clock in the morning. I had recovered from my fit about half an hour before I came to the house. They lugged me along, and said, you b—h, why don't you walk faster? One had hold on my right arm, and the other on the left, and so pulled me along. I think they dragged me along, while I was in my fit, by my petticoats, they being so dirty. When I came to Wells's house, it was not daylight. I think it was daylight in about three hours, or better, after I was there, which is the reason I believe I was carried in about four o'clock.

When I was carried in, I saw the gipsy woman Squires, who was sitting in a chair, and two young women in the same room; Vertue Hall, the evidence, was one: they were standing against a dresser.

Squires was dressed in a gown, with a handkerchief about her head.

I did not see the prisoner Wells there.

As soon as I was brought in, Mary Squires took me by the hand, and asked me, if I chose to go their way? saying, if I did, I should have fine cloaths.

I said, no.

Then she went and took a knife out of a dresser drawer, and cut the lace off my stays, and took them from me.

I thought she was going to cut my throat, when I saw her take the knife. I was in a great surprise, and all of a tremble; and the terror made me look about me to see what company was there. Nothing else was taken from me then; but Squires looked at my petticoat, and said, Here you b—h, you may take that, or I'll give you that, it is not worth much, and gave

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**B** VERTUE HALL. I know the two prisoners at the bar. Wells lived at Enfield Wash: I went and lived there as a lodger. Mary Squires lived in the house, and had been there about seven or eight weeks, about a fortnight before Elizabeth Canning was brought in,

**I** which was on the second of January, about four in the morning. She was brought in there by two men; John Squires was one of them; he is son to Mary Squires: the other man I don't know any thing of; I never saw him before. She had no gown on, or hat, or apron.

**K** There were in the house at that time, I, and Mary Squires the prisoner, and her daughter. The gipsy man said, Mother, I have brought you a girl, do you take her.

**L** Then she asked Elizabeth Canning, whether she would go her way, by which she meant for her to turn whore; but she would not.

**M** Then Mary Squires took a knife out of a dresser drawer in the kitchen, and ripped the lace off her stays, and pulled them off,

HALL.



## CANNING.

O

HALL.

me a slap on the face. The petticoat was on me.

After that she pushed me up stairs from out of the kitchen, where we were.

The two men staid no longer than to see my stays cut off.

The kitchen was on the right hand going in at the door, and the stairs are near the fire: there are four or five steps.

They call the place the hay-loft.

There were a barrel, a saddle, a bafon, and a tobacco mould in it.

The room door was shut as soon as I was put up. I don't know that it was fastened: it was at the bottom of the stairs in the kitchen. After she shut the door she said, if ever she heard me stir or move, or any such thing, she'd cut my throat.

I saw nothing brought up to eat or drink.

When day-light appeared, I could see about the room; there was a fire-place and a grate in it, no bed nor bedstead, nothing but hay to lie upon; there was a black pitcher not quite full of water, and about twenty-four pieces of bread.

This is the pitcher, which was full to near the neck. The twenty-four pieces of bread might be in quantity, I believe, about a quartern loaf. I had nothing else to subsist on, but a penny mince pye, which I bought that day to carry home to my brother. I continued in that room a month by the weeks all but a few hours. No body came to me in the room during that time. On the Wednesday before I came away, I saw somebody look through the crack of the door, but don't know who it was. I once pushed against the door with my hand, and found it fast. I heard people sometimes blowing the fire, and passing in and out. There was another room in which I heard a noise at night, but the house was very quiet in the day time. I did not make any attempts to come down stairs, or make my escape, 'till the time I got out, which was about four o'clock in the afternoon on a Monday, after I had been confined there four weeks all but a few hours. I ate all my bread on the Friday before I got out; it was quite hard, and I used to soak it in the water. I drank all my water about half an hour before I got out. I broke down a board that was nailed up to the inside of a window (about eight or ten feet from the ground) and got out there. First, I got my head out, and kept fast hold by the wall, and got my body out; after that I turned myself round, and jumped into a little narrow place by a lane with a field behind it. The jump did not hurt me, it was soft clay-ground. It was light. For cloathing I took an old sort of a bed gown, and a handkerchief that were in this hay-loft, and lay in a grate in the chimney. (Produced in court.) I made my ear bleed at getting out; the handkerchief I tied over my head instead of a cap; it was very bloody.

I saw no body when I jumped out at the window.

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and hung them on the back of a chair in the kitchen, and pushed her up into the room, and said d—n you, go up there then, if you please: then the man that came in with the gipsy's son, took the cap off Elizabeth Canning's head, and went out a doors with it; the gipsy man, John Squires, took the stays off the chair, and went out with them.

When the two men took away the things, Elizabeth Canning was up in the room.

I had been in that room several times before she was brought there.

They called it by the name of the workshop: there was a great deal of hay in it; they only put lumber in it; there was a great many pieces of wood, a tobacco mould, and this black jogg.

About three hours after the young woman was put up, when it began to be lightish, Mary Squires filled the jogg with water, and carried it up.

I did not hear any talk between them after she was in the room.

They took care I should know but little.

When I went out of the kitchen, I went into the parlour. Wells said, Vertue Hall, the gipsy man came in and told me his mother had cut the stays off the young woman's back, and he had got them; and she bid me not to say any thing to make a clack of it, fearing it should be known.

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## CANNING.

Then I went on the backside the house up a lane, and crossed a little brook and over two fields, as I think, but I did not take notice how many fields; the path way brought me by the road side. Then I went by the road strait to London.

I did not know the way.

I did not call at any house, because I thought I might meet with somebody belonging to that house. It struck ten o'clock just as I came over Moorfields. I got home about a quarter after to my mother's house in Aldermanbury.

I did not acquaint any body with my misfortune coming along.

I met with the apprentice first; then I saw my mother and the children. She went into a fit directly.

I gave an account, that night, to Mrs. Woodward who came to see me, that I lived on bread and water. She was so affrighted she could not ask me many questions then; then Mr. Wintlebury came in, with whom I lived servant before I went to live with Mr. Lyon; he took me by my hand and asked me where I had been? I said, fir, in the Hertfordshire road: he said, Bet, how do you know that? I said, because I saw my mistress's coachman go by, which she used to go into the country into Hertfordshire; that was Mrs. Wintlebury; I knew the coach because I used to carry things to it, and fetch them back again.

There were many people came in that night, and I told them I had a jagg which was not quite full of water; they asked me how much? and I said I believed better than a gallon of it: they asked me also how I got out? and I said I broke out of the window, and had torn my ear in getting out, which bled all the way coming home.

## HALL.

I was in the house a quarter of a year in all, if not more; I was there the whole time Elizabeth Canning was there, but I never saw her once after she was put up in that room. I was the first that missed her; I asked the gipsy woman once, whether that girl was gone? she answered what is that to you, you have no business with it; but durst not go to see if she was gone; if I had, very likely they would have served me so.

I never saw the other man after that night.

Fortune Natus lodged in the house.

Mary Squires continued in the house till we were all taken up, which was I think on the Thursday after the young woman was gone.

I went there as a lodger, but I was forced to do as they would have me.

Q. from Mary Squires. What day was it that the young woman was robbed?

Court. She says on the morning of the second of January.

M. Squires. I return thanks for telling me, for I am as innocent as the child unborn.

Q. from Wells. How long were these people (meaning the gipsies) at my house in all, from first to last?

V. Hall. They were there six or seven weeks in all; they had been there about a fortnight before the young woman was brought in.

I never saw this cap or bed-gown before to my knowledge.

## REMARKS on the two preceding Numbers.

**BOTH** agree, that Canning was brought to Wells's house, about four o'clock in the morning of January the second, without gown, hat or apron, by two men; but Hall only swears, that one of these men was John (George) Squires, the reputed son of Mary Squires. Both agree, that she was taken into the kitchen, where were an old woman and two young women. Canning, the night she came home, knew not the name of the old woman, and, therefore, could only describe her person, which she did by saying that she was a tall dark swarthy person; but having learnt her name and profession after she had seen her a second time, and fixed upon her as the woman who took her flays and confined her in the hay-loft, she in the information calls her the *gipsy woman*, and on the trial the *gipsy woman Squires*. By the same means of intelligence she also in her information and evidence connects the name with the person of Vertue Hall, whom at first she distinguished only by her person: but the name and character of the other young woman, though her person was as positively sworn to as those of Mary Squires and Hall, Canning has not once mentioned, and Hall only says that it was Katherine (Lucy) Squires, the reputed daughter of Mary Squires. Canning only describes the



the dress of Mary Squires, and the situation of the two young women when she was taken into the kitchen, who, she says, were standing against the dresser. Both agree about Mary Squires's first speech to Canning, Canning's answer, the taking a knife out of the dresser drawer, the cutting off the stays, the taking off the cap, and the departure of the two men; but Hall only mentions the conversation that passed between John (George) Squires and his mother upon Canning's being brought in, the hanging the stays upon the back of a chair, which of the two men took off the cap, and which went out with the cap, and which with the stays; and Canning only relates what Mary Squires said to her about her petticoat, and the giving her a slap on the face. Both agree about Squires's driving Canning into the hay-loft; but Wells's coming into the kitchen at the time this cruel outrage was committed, and the conversation that passed between her and Squires on the occasion, are related only by Hall. Canning says, that the door of the hay-loft, after she was pushed up stairs, was locked, because it is natural to conclude, that the door of a place of confinement is generally locked; Hall says the door was buttoned, because she knew it had no other fastening. Both agree, that there was in the hay-loft, a tobacco mould, and an old broken mouthed jagg full of water; but Hall only knew that the jagg of water was carried up by Squires, two hours after she had confined Canning. Canning and Hall are now separated, after no more than half an hour's acquaintance, upon very unfriendly terms. Hall speaks of seeing Canning again once before she was brought down on the first day of February, through a crack in the door. Canning also speaks to the circumstance of a person's peeping at her through a crack in the door, but does not pretend to know who it was. Canning now mentions some pieces of bread, of which Hall appears to have had no knowledge; she speaks also of a chimney grate, a bed-gown and handkerchief, a barrel, a saddle, and a bafon; she knew the prospect from the two windows, which will be found not to be the same from two windows in any other room between London and the last house in Enfield Wash; she mentions her hearing the fire blown in the kitchen, and the frequent repetition of the name of mother and mistress Wills or Wells, the stillness of the house in day-time, and the noise in a room at some distance (which could be no other than what is called the parlour) at night, the manner of her escape, and the incidents in consequence of it.

Hall now relates, that John (George) Squires returned in an hour after he had taken away the stays; that he went into the parlour to Wells, and afterwards came into the kitchen; that upon this, she herself went into the parlour to Wells; that Wells told her what the gipsy man had said of his mother's cutting off the stays, and his having taken possession of them, and desired her not to make a clack of it for fear it should be blown.

Hall further says, that Fortune Natus and his wife had lodged eleven weeks in Wells's house; that when they were at home, they constantly lay on a bed of hay spread in the kitchen, which in the day time was thrust into a corner; but that on the night after their examination before Mr. Tythemaker, they lay for the first time in the hay-loft, to give colour to a pretence of having always lain there since the first day of their coming to Wells's house; that Sarah (Wells) Howitt, on the evening of the day on which Canning's escape was discovered, nailed up the boards which Canning had broken down from the window; that she herself conversed with Mary Squires on this escape, and what was said; and that Wells was privy to the robbery and confinement of Canning.

But the circumstances sworn to in which they both agree, bear no proportion to those which each of them separately swore to of their own proper and distinct knowledge; and even with regard to the first, there is not any of that agreement that would have been the effect either of a design concerted between them both, or of that remembrance in one of what the other had been heard to relate. When Hall heard Canning say, that Squires, in the presence of Hall, after examining her petticoat, told the b—h, she might keep that, and gave her a slap on the face, why could not Hall remember to say the same? When Canning said the door was locked, what need Hall have said it was buttoned? When Canning mentioned her finding some pieces of bread with the jagg of water, which she almost always mentions in connexion, why could not Hall also have mentioned the pieces of bread? And when one had said, that she found the jagg in the morning, what motive had the other to say it was carried up by Squires.

With regard to the furniture of the room also, why could not Hall have repeated all the things that had been mentioned by Canning? In particular, when one says she put on an old bed-gown and handkerchief which she found in the chimney-grate, the other might as well have said, that an old bed-gown and handkerchief were left in the chimney-grate at the time Canning was brought in, as have declared that, to the best of her knowledge, she had never seen them before they were produced in court. But further, how came Hall to repeat without hesitation, confusion, or inconsistency, so many and such very strong circumstances, the contrivance of which could not possibly be suggested to her by Canning, or any other person?

Who could tell Hall, that John (George) Squires was one of the two men that brought Canning to Wells's house? And when she had said that one of them was John (George) Squires, what hindered her from saying that the other was Fortune Natus, or Howitt, rather than a person whom she had not seen either before or since? Who could dictate to her the several natural conversations that passed between Wells and Mary Squires, Wells and John (George) Squires, herself and Wells, herself and Mary Squires, all relative to the robbery and confinement of Canning? Who could suggest, that Sarah (Wells) Howitt, the evening of Canning's escape, nailed up the boards to the window which Canning had broken down; that Fortune Natus and his wife always lay on a bed of hay spread in the kitchen, which in the day time was thrust into a corner under the stairs; and that after their examination before Mr. Tythemaker, they lay for the first time in the hay-loft, to give colour and plausibility to a concerted defence? And when Canning had totally exculpated Wells, what could induce Hall, against all the impulses of affection, friendship and gratitude, to make Wells an accomplice in the guilt of Squires? In the course of Hall's evidence, Wells interrupts her and asks, "How long were these people (meaning the gypsies) at my house in all, from first to last?" For this truly accidental question, Hall could not possibly be prepared; it was not in Canning's power to assist her, nor is it rational to suppose that her own invention had fortified her against it: but to this question, Hall, with that promptitude that always accompanies truth, gave the following pertinent and positive answer; "They were there six or seven weeks in all; they had been there about a fortnight before the young woman was brought in." Wells made no reply; and from that silence alone it was just to suppose, that Hall had spoken to the fact as it really was. But when it afterwards appeared by the evidence of Mr. William Smith, a reputable farmer, who hath lived in the occupation of one farm in Enfield parish twenty years, that the gypsies left his house, about which they had been three days, on the eighteenth of December 1752, which to the time Canning was carried to Wells's, is exactly a fortnight, it was probable in the highest degree, that Hall's answer to Wells's question could be given only from a perfect knowledge of the fact itself.

N U M B E R



## NUMBER XVI.

**A** N N wife of John Hayward of Snow-hill, London, victualler, faith, That she was present in the court at the Old Bailey at the trial of Mary Squires and Sufannah Wells, for robbing Elizabeth Canning, from the beginning of the examination of the witnesses on the said trial to the end thereof; and faith, that she is well assured and firmly believes, that neither Elizabeth Long, Fortune Natus, Ezra A Whiffin, or any other person (besides the witnesses examined) was, or were called to be examined as witnesses in behalf of the said Mary Squires, or Sufannah Wells, or either of them, she being so situated in Court, that she apprehends neither they, or any other person, could be called at the time and place aforesaid for the purpose aforesaid, without her hearing the same.

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the said Ann Hayward, as witness our hands,

JOHN HAYWARD, C  
ABRAHAM ATTERBURY,  
J. DENSHAM.

ANN HAYWARD.

## NUMBER XVII.

**J** OHN GIBBON and William Clarke, of Abbotbury, deposed, that she was at Abbotbury from the first to the ninth of January 1753; and Thomas Greville of Coom Bassett, that she was at Coom on the fourteenth. The gypsy herself gave this circumstantial and regular account; which whether she reckoned by the old or the new stile, is inconsistent with that of her witnesses.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |                           |                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| On New-year's-day I lay at<br>at the widow Greville's<br>house.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Coom,          | Monday January 1, 1753.   |                                   |
| The next day I was at<br>There were some people who<br>were cast away, and they<br>came along with me to a<br>little house on the top of<br>the Moor, and drank there;<br>there were my son and<br>daughter with me. Coming<br>along Popham-lane, there<br>were some people raking<br>up dung. | Stoptage,      | Tuesday 2.                | 18 miles from Coom in one day.    |
| I drank at the second ale-<br>house in<br>on the Thursday in the New-<br>year week.                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Basingstoke,   | Thursday 4.               |                                   |
| On Friday I lay at<br>at a little tiney house on<br>the heath.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Bagshot-heath, | Friday 5.                 | 19 miles from Basingstoke         |
| On the Saturday I lay at<br>at Mrs. Edwards's, whosells<br>greens and small beer.                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Old-Brentford, | Saturday 6.               | 19 miles from Bagshot in one day. |
| I could have told this before,<br>but one pulled me, and<br>another pulled me, and<br>would not let me speak.                                                                                                                                                                                  |                |                           |                                   |
| I lay at Mrs. Edwards's, on<br>the Sunday and Monday                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Ditto,         | Sunday, Monday 7, 8.      |                                   |
| And on the Tuesday and<br>Wednesday after, I came<br>from thence to Mrs. Wells's<br>house                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Enfield-Wash,  | Tuesday, Wednesday 9, 10. |                                   |

To this inconsistency the following particulars may be added:

Greville says, "I keep a publick house at Coom, the sign of the lamb." But Greville was no house-keeper; his mother kept the house, and he worked as a day labourer at hedging and ditching. Mary Squires says, "She laid at the widow Greville's."

Greville calls the son and daughter of the gypsy, her brother and sister, and calls them so, as he says, upon the authority of the gypsy herself.

He says, "She lay at Coom but one night, and they sold handkerchiefs, lawns, and such things." But the only day they were at Coom was Sunday, a very improper day for the sale of goods.

It has, however, since appeared upon the testimony of all the Coom witnesses, as they stand arranged in the Address, p. 24, 25, 26, that Mary Squires, her son and daughter, appeared there under no character but that of strolling gypsies; and accordingly all the afternoon Mary Squires staid in that place, is, by these very witnesses, said to have been employed in begging, telling fortunes, and cheating.



## N U M B E R XVIII.

August 20 1751

Mr. Haines. my Man desire's a small Sum of Money for the Space of Eight weeks and he will Give you a Shilling Interest For it and I will See you Paid.

**J**OSEPH HAINES, of the town of Ware in the county of Hertford, barge master, maketh oath, B That he this deponent well knoweth, and for several years past hath known, a person commonly called by the name of Fortune Natus, otherwise Fortune Clark, and Judith his wife: that the said Fortune Natus is a very short squat man, of a swarthy complexion, and as this deponent believes between thirty and forty C years of age.

And this deponent further maketh oath and faith, That the said Fortune Natus and his said wife are both of them persons of a most vile character, and thinks

Sworn the 8th day of May 1753, before

THOMAS PLUMER BYDE.

JOSEPH + HAINES,  
his mark.

## N U M B E R XIX.

**J**OHAN JACKSON, of the parish of Edmonton, A in the county of Middlesex, farmer, who hath lived in the said parish fourteen years, faith, That about a twelve month since, (being Ware fair day) he was at the sign of the Four Swans, a public house at Waltham Cross, in company with divers persons (all of whose names he cannot remember) at which B time Fortune Natus came into the room where the company was; whereupon Arthur Newitt, a farmer who lives next door to the Four Swans aforesaid, asked why they suffered such a person as the said Fortune Natus (who was forsworn) to come into the room, and declared he would not be in such a fellow's company. That the said Fortune Natus denying he was C forsworn, the said Arthur Newitt offered to lay the

said Fortune Natus a wager of two shillings and six pence, that he would prove it: which wager was laid accordingly; and the said Arthur Newitt declared, that during the time Elizabeth Canning swore she was confined, and the said Fortune Natus swore he lay in the house of Susanna Wells, at Enfield Wash, the said Fortune Natus worked an afternoon for him the said Arthur Newitt, and the same night lay in the house of him the said Arthur Newitt. That the said Fortune Natus then admitted that he did lay a night in the outhouse of him the said Arthur Newitt at the time aforesaid, and that he had lost his wager, one D shilling whereof was spent, and the residue returned him.

This paper writing was read to and signed by the above named John Jackson, in my presence, as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

JOHN JACKSON.

## N U M B E R XX.

**W**ILLIAM HUBBARD, Junior, of the parish A of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, shopkeeper, who hath lived in the said parish twenty years, faith, That about a twelve month since (being Ware fair day) he was at the sign of the Four Swans, a public house at Waltham Cross, in company with B divers persons (all of whose names he cannot remember) at which time Fortune Natus came into the room where the company was; whereupon Arthur Newitt, a farmer, who lives next door to the Four Swans aforesaid, asked why they suffered such a person as the said Fortune Natus (who was forsworn) to come into the room, and declared he would not be C in such a fellow's company.

That the said Fortune Natus denying he was forsworn, the said Arthur Newitt offered to lay the said Fortune Natus a wager of two shillings and six pence, that he would prove it, which wager was laid accordingly; and the said Arthur Newitt declared, that D

during the time Elizabeth Canning swore she was confined, and the said Fortune Natus swore he lay in the house of Susannah Wells at Enfield Wash, the said Fortune Natus worked an afternoon for him the said Arthur Newitt, and the same night lay in the outhouse of him the said Arthur Newitt.

That the said Fortune Natus then admitted that he did lay a night in the outhouse of him the said Arthur Newitt, at the time aforesaid, and that he had lost his wager, one shilling whereof was spent, and the residue returned to him.

That he personally knew Robert Skarratt the whole time he lived at Mr. Snee's at Edmonton; and that when he left the said Mr. Snee's service he lodged at the house of him the said William Hubbard a month or upwards. That he believes the said Robert Skarratt is a sober honest person, and of a very fair character, having never heard or known any thing to the contrary.

This paper writing was read to and signed by the above named William Hubbard, in my presence, as witness my hand

J. BRYDON.

WILLIAM HUBBARD.

NUMB.



## NUMBER XXI.

**B**ENJAMIN TAYLOR, who some time since A lived at Mr. Bell's, at the sign of the Four Swans at Waltham Cross, and now lives at the sign of the Black Bull at Hoddesdon, in the county of Hertford, saith, That during the time he lived (as a drawer) at the Four Swans aforesaid, Fortune Natus was employed by the said Mr. Bell as assistant to the ostler B and otherwise.

That during such his employment, and some time after the trial of Mary Squires and Susannah Wells, who were taken up at the house of the said Susannah Wells at the instance of Elizabeth Canning, the said Fortune Natus hanged himself (with a cord and his C garters tied together) at the house where he and his wife lived.

This paper writing was read to and signed by the above named Benjamin Taylor in my presence, as witness my hand

J. BRYDON.

That the wife of the said Fortune Natus came to the said house of the said Mr. Bell, and declared that her husband had hanged himself; whereupon the said Benjamin Taylor, by the direction of Mrs. Bell, went to the house of the said Fortune Natus, and found him hanging by a cord and his garters on a beam or rafter.

That he, the said Benjamin Taylor, pulled part of the beam (which was rotten) down, whereupon the said Fortune Natus fell to the ground.

That when the said Fortune Natus came to himself, he declared that the reason of his making the attempt to hang himself, as aforesaid, was from the very great misbehaviour of his wife in getting drunk, and preventing his continuing in any place or employment to get his bread.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

## NUMBER XXII.

**W**E whose names are here under written being A overseers of the poor, and inhabitants of the parish and town of Ware in the county of Hertford, do hereby certify, that Fortune Natus and Judith his wife some time since lived in the said town of Ware, and that the following is a true extract from the register of and belonging to the workhouse of the town B of Ware aforesaid, viz.

1752 Fortune Natus's child aged 5 years  
January 27 came in by order of vestry, the father

and mother run away and left it.

As witness our hands this 31st day of July, 1754.

THOMAS DOCWRA, }  
JOHN IVES, } Overseers.  
JOHN RANKIN, }  
THOMAS GREEN, Inhabitant.  
JOHN NICOLL, master of the workhouse.

## NUMBER XXIII.

**R**ICHARD HARRINGTON of Turkey Street A in the parish of Enfield apothecary, saith, That in a conversation at the house of Mr. Loomworth Dane at Enfield Wash, some time in the month of February one thousand seven hundred and fifty three, Mr. Ezra Whiffin declared in the hearing of him the said Richard Harrington, That when on the 16th or B 18th of January then last he was in the room in the house of Susannah Wells, wherein Elizabeth Canning was confined, there was no person in the room but the wife of Fortune Natus, who was in bed.

That he asked the said Ezra Whiffin how he came to imagine it was Fortune Natus's wife? and he an- C

swered, he knew her and her family when they lived at Ware.

That he further asked the said Ezra Whiffin, if he spoke to Fortune Natus's wife? and he answered, No.—If she spoke to him? and he answered, No.—If Fortune Natus's wife put down the cloaths, or he saw her face? and he answered, No.

That he then said, if his wife had been there, and he not apprized of it, he should not have known her, unless he had seen, or she had spoke to him.

That the said Ezra Whiffin then declared, that he wished he had never said any thing about the matter, but as it was out it must go.

This paper writing was read to and signed by the said Richard Harrington, in my presence, as witness my hand

J. BRYDON.

RICHARD HARRINGTON.

## NUMBER XXIV.

**J**AMES WACKETT of the parish of Enfield in A the county of Middlesex shoemaker, who hath lived in the said parish eleven years, saith, That some time after Mary Squires and others were taken up at the house of Susannah Wells at the instance of Elizabeth Canning, and before the said Mary Squires was tried, Ezra Whiffin of the same parish, victualler, sent B for him (James Wackett) to cut his (Ezra Whiffin's)

corns, and at the same time declared that he (Ezra Whiffin) on the eighteenth day of January one thousand seven hundred and fifty three, was in that room of the said Susannah Wells's house wherein the said Elizabeth Canning said she was confined, in search of some sign irons, and that on the eighteenth day of January aforesaid there was no person in the said room.

This paper writing was read to and signed with the mark of the above named James Wackett in my presence, as witness my hand

J. BRYDON.

The mark of

+  
JAMES WACKETT.



## NUMBER XXV.

**W**ILLIAM NEAL of the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, woolcomber, who hath lived in the said parish upwards of three years, saith, That some time after Mary Squires and others were taken up at the house of Sufannah Wells, at the instance of Elizabeth Canning, and before she the said Mary Squires was tried, Ezra Whiffin of the same parish, victualler, in a conversation with him the said William Neal; declared, that on the eighteenth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty three (to the best of the remembrance of the said William Neal as to the time) he (Ezra Whiffin) was in that room of the said Sufannah

A Wells's house, wherein the said Elizabeth Canning said she was confined, in search of some sign irons; and that, at that time there was no person in the room aforesaid.

B That some time after the trial aforesaid, and before he had heard of the recantation of Vertue Hall, the said Ezra Whiffin, in a second conversation with him the said William Neal, declared, that when he was in the room aforesaid, in the said house of the said Sufannah Wells, at the time and upon the occasion aforesaid, the wife of one Fortune Natus was in the said room, in bed and asleep as he believes, for he did not speak to her.

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the abovenamed William Neal, in my presence; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

WILLIAM NEAL.

## NUMBER XXVI.

**J**AMES POWELL of Enfield highway, in the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, maketh oath and saith, That on the third day of March last past, Ezra Whiffin of Enfield Wash, in the parish of Enfield aforesaid, applied to this deponent to lend him six guineas, which deponent, upon his promising to repay in a short time, accordingly lent him, and took his promissory note, dated the said third day of March for repayment thereof, three weeks after date; and this deponent further saith, that about five weeks afterwards, the said Ezra Whiffin, neither having then repaid, nor been applied to for the said six guineas, came to this deponent's house, where deponent and he not having an opportunity to talk together, deponent promised him, that deponent would go to him at his the said Whiffin's house that evening, which deponent accordingly did, expecting to have received the said

A six guineas; but the said Ezra Whiffin, instead of repaying deponent the same, desired deponent would lend him twenty pounds more, which deponent told him he did not chuse to do. Whereupon the said Ezra Whiffin, to induce this deponent to lend him the same, as deponent apprehends, told deponent that he was in expectation of having money raised for him by Mr. Alderman Gascoyne's brother and his friends; for that Mr. Alderman Gascoyne's brother, and another gentleman whose name he mentioned, but which deponent doth not now remember, had desired him the said Whiffin to take pen and ink, and write down an account of the debts which he the said Whiffin owed, and that he the said Whiffin accordingly did so, and they amounted to between forty and fifty pounds; upon which one of the gentlemen said, it was but a trifle, and that they had done greater things for people in distress, and they would acquaint the alderman and the rest of their friends with it.

Sworn this 30th of May, 1754, before me in Fenchurch-street,

JOSEPH HANKEY.

JAMES POWELL.

## NUMBER XXVII.

**I**T having been reported that Ezra Whiffin of Enfield Wash, victualler, upon application from his creditors for a satisfaction of their demands, had referred them to Mr. Ford of Aldermanbury, saying, he would discharge the same; the friends of Elizabeth Canning upon enquiry into the truth of such report, are informed by

Mr. Charles Blackall Stratton, attorney at law, near Surgeon's hall, London, that some short time since a client of his having a demand on the said Ezra Whiffin, employed him the said C. B. Stratton to write to the said Ezra Whiffin for payment thereof, who neglecting to answer such letter, his client gave directions for his being sued for the same; whereupon a writ was taken out at the suit of the said client against the said Ezra Whiffin, and the said C. B. Stratton served a copy thereof on him, who on that occasion expressed his surprise, that the said demand had not been discharged by the said Mr. Ford, he hav-

A ing been led to expect, from the intimation or assurances of Mr. Ford, that he the said Ezra Whiffin should be made easy with respect to his creditors demands, upon account of the expence and trouble he had been put to in the affair of the said Elizabeth Canning, for which he had received no more than five shillings.

B That some time afterwards he the said C. B. Stratton met the said Ford in his way to Aldermanbury, and acquainted him with what the said Ezra Whiffin expected from him, and desired to know his intentions therein, and whether Mr. Whiffin had dealt ingenuously with him the said C. B. Stratton: and the said Mr. Ford then declared, "that he (Mr. Ford) had no business to pay the debts of the said Ezra Whiffin, but the man had been ill used; and said further, "his friends (that is we) shall make a collection in "his favour, and your client will have his debt "paid on or before the return of the writ, and perhaps in a month's time.

This paper writing was read and signed by the said Charles Blackall Stratton, in the presence of

ABRAHAM ATTERBURY,  
J. DENSHAM.

C. B. STRATTON.



## NUMBER XXVIII.

**STEPHEN WILLIAMS**, of the Poultry, London, Linnen-Draper, saith, That being possessed of a note of hand from Ezra Whiffin, of Enfield-Waltham, victualler, for one pound thirteen shillings and two pence, and having some business to transact at Waltham-Abbey, on his journey thither he called at the house of the said Ezra Whiffin, at Enfield-Waltham, and there he did not know the said Ezra Whiffin had appeared as a witness against Elizabeth Canning on her late tryal at the Old Bailey) and desired him to pay the said money; whereupon he said he could not pay it then, but promised to do it in a month's time.

That he the said Stephen Williams then desired the said Ezra Whiffin to fix a day for the payment of the said money, saying that in such case he would desire a person to call on him and receive it. But the said Ezra Whiffin declared he should receive a sum of money in London in less than a month, and that he would call at the house of him the said Stephen Williams and pay him.—After which, he in conversation mentioned his being an evidence against the said Elizabeth Canning on her said tryal.

That having business at Waltham-Abbey aforesaid on the eighth of July last, he again called on the said Ezra Whiffin, who said he could not yet pay him, as he himself had not been paid.—Not receiving any answer, the said Ezra Whiffin added,—you know I told you I was to have a sum of money from them.

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the said Stephen Williams, in our presence; as witnesses our hands

NICH<sup>o</sup>. CRISP.  
WILLIAM STEVENS, Jun<sup>r</sup>.

That he the said Stephen Williams then told him he thought it strange they did not let him have what they had promised him, now the business was over; and he answered, it was so, and it would be doing him an injury if he had it not now, one and another of his creditors calling on him and expecting their money; and their being uneasy at his not (on that account) paying them, as they expected, made him so.

That upon his the said Stephen Williams's expressing some doubts as to the said Ezra Whiffin's getting the said money, he the said Ezra Whiffin declared he had seen them a few days before, and they had told him the money was then ready, but they had not time to bring it him.—That he did not know what to think of it, but was sure he should be paid as soon as any of them.

That upon his the said Stephen Williams's again asking the said Ezra Whiffin, when he might depend on his money's being paid? he said he should be in town the then next morning, should go to Mr. Gascoyne's, and hoped to get the money; and if he succeeded therein, that he would call on him the said Stephen Williams and pay him.

That he the said Stephen Williams then asked him the said Ezra Whiffin, how much he was to have? whereupon he turned away, and declined giving an explicit answer, but said it would do very well if he could get it.

STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

## NUMBER XXIX.

To Sir JOSEPH HANKEY.

S I R,

I AM inform'd you take it amiss in me that I did not give you some questions to propose to Elizabeth Canning. I knew, Sir, your only intentions were publick justice, and it was afterwards found unnecessary to give you that trouble, by a discovery of DEMONSTRABLE EVIDENCE where she was. I am sure I was never wanting in my acknowledgements of the many civilities I have received from S<sup>r</sup> Jos. Hankey.—If I was remiss in not waiting you again, as I intended by it nothing further but the prevention of further trouble to you, you'll excuse it in,

S I R,

Your most obliged,  
and most humble servant,

T. FORD.

Aldermanbury,  
3d of July,  
1753.

## NUMBER XXX.

The Account given by George Squires on the Tryal of Elizabeth Canning.

| Times.              | Places.                                                                                                                                                                     | Distance of places |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
|                     |                                                                                                                                                                             | from each other,   | from Abbotsbury. |
| 1752                |                                                                                                                                                                             |                    |                  |
| December 29. Friday | South Perrot                                                                                                                                                                |                    |                  |
| 30. Saturday        | Litton                                                                                                                                                                      |                    |                  |
| 31. Sunday          | George Squires went to Abbotsbury, leaving his mother and sister at Litton.                                                                                                 |                    |                  |
| January 1. Monday   | George Squires returned to Litton, and danced at the Ship at night with miss Gibbon. This morning Mary Squires went to Abbotsbury; returned to Litton, and in the afternoon |                    |                  |



| Times.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Places.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Distances of places.                      |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | from each other.                          | from Abbotsbury. |
| 9. Tuesday                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | noon, went back again to Abbotsbury. Mary Squires, her son and daughter, staid here till when they went to Pottham : Clarke went with them. Lay at the Chequer Inn, as George Squires thinks. Clarke lay with him, and went to Ridgway with them—left three yards of Nankeen for his reckoning.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | From Abbotsbury to Pottham, about a mile. | 3                |
| No mention is made by George Squires of Wednesday the 10th,—but Mr. Willis, in his letter to Mr. Bunn, says, "that the witness Clarke fell in love with Lucy the young gypsy, and went with them, or followed them to Ridgway when they left Abbotsbury, and tarried with them a day or two. Address page 6."—Clarke says, he was with them every day till they went from Abbotsbury—and went to Pottham, and lodged at Frampton's—went three miles further to Ridgway foot; did not lie there, but supped and returned—George borrowed 6s. of him,—he did not hear any thing about Nankeen. | Left Ridgway, came to Dorchester, and went on, having heard sister Mary was ill.—A great water out, so miller carried his sister over the water. George Squires carried his mother at his back—walked almost all night.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                           |                  |
| January 11. Thursday                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | John Taylor, who lives at Fordington, which joins to Dorchester, a witness on the trial, says, that "he saw Mary Squires her son and daughter this day; that the 10th there was such rains, they could not pass the water,—went thro' the neighbours and so thro' his stable—the old woman went thro' the water on foot, took up her petticoats—Gill was carried by miller's boy, saw old woman go through,—he is certain no body carried the old woman; there was bridges as to the rest; this was in the Blandford road." |                                           |                  |
| January 12. Friday                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Laid at Chettle, all night—Mary Squires weary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Ridgway to Chettle                        | 26 or 27         |
| 13. Saturday                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Laid at Martin, in farmer Thaine's barn.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | from Chettle to Martin                    | 9 or 10          |
| 14. Sunday                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Went to Coomb, laid at widow Greville's.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | from Martin to Coomb                      | 4                |
| G. Stowell says, he was at Greville's house at Coomb, between one and two o'clock, and saw there the woman he described. Address, page 25.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                           |                  |
| Jeffee Roberts (servant to farmer Harwood of Coomb) faith, that an old gypsy woman came to the parish of Coomb, Sunday 14th of January about two o'clock in the afternoon to his master's house, told his fellow servants their fortunes, got money of them; that he drew her a pint of ale, and he believes her to be about sixty years of age; and that she had a very odd sort of blacking colour about her chin.                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                           |                  |
| Richard Armour (another of Mr. Harwood's servants) faith, this old woman told his fortune with his fellow servants,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                           |                  |



one of his children related to him what was to be done upon the instant; and I believe I was  
of the King's case of force; where, as the gate was open, I believe I was

| Times.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Places.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Distance of places.                                           |                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | from each other.                                              | from Abbotts-bury. |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                               | Miles.             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                               | 44                 |
| vants, got two-pence out of him, and invited him to Greville's, where she quartered, and told him she had a book there, and could tell him his fortune exactly; that she had an odd reddish colour round her chin; belives her upwards of fifty years of age.                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                               |                    |
| Robert Merchant (another of Mr. Harwood's servants) faith that the gypsy cheated him of sixpence.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                               |                    |
| Martha waters (another of Mr. Harwood's servants) faith that the old woman told her her fortune also, and she gave her money [on the trial Martha Waters says, Mary Squires came to beg small beer] Mr. Greville says, Mary Squires came to Greville's house soon after noon. Address, p. 24, 25. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                               |                    |
| January 15. Monday                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Knows not where he went                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Coomb to Basingstoke                                          | 39 39              |
| 16. Tuesday                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Went to Basingstoke, travelled about nine or ten miles a day—was at the Spread Eagle about two hours. Woman of the house wrote a letter to his sister Lucy; for when Clarke parted at Ridgway he desired Lucy to write; laid at Old Basing. | Basingstoke to Old Basing                                     | 2 2                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Went to Bagshot.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Old Basing to Brentford                                       | 39 39              |
| Saturday night 20.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Went to Brentford, left his mother and sister there, went to London Sunday, and brought his sister Mary there on Monday, staid till Tuesday, then went to Seven Sisters by Tottenham.                                                       | Brentford to London                                           | 7 7                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Four miles from Hyde park corner to the standard in Cornhill. | 4                  |
| Wednesday 24.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Went to Mrs. Wells's, which was a civil house.                                                                                                                                                                                              | To Enfield Wash                                               | 10 10              |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                               | 145                |

N U M B E R XXXI.

**R**OBERT BEELS (one of the persons who attends by rotation at Kingsland and Stamford-hill turnpikes to take the toll thereof) faith, That he attended at Stamford-hill turnpike, from the thirty-first of December to the sixth day of January last was twelve month inclusive, being seven days.  
That how many of the nights of the said seven days he did duty at Stamford-hill turnpike aforesaid, he cannot at this distance of time particularly remember; but is certain, he did duty at the turnpike last mentioned on the night of the first day of the said month of January, because Moses Holloway, whose turn it was to attend, did not come.  
That on one of the nights of the said seven days (which particularly he doth not certainly know) as he was standing at the door of the house belonging to the said last mentioned turnpike, about ten, or between ten and eleven o'clock at night (to the best of his remembrance as to the time) he saw two men leading or dragging a woman along the road from London.  
That when they came to the stile of the said last mentioned turnpike, they forced her over, and when

Ashe was on the further side thereof she sat, or fell down, or hung back, upon the step; whereupon one of the men took hold of her and pulled her up, saying, Damn you come along you bitch, you are drunk, and pulled her along.  
That the other man then came up to her and said, B Damn the bitch how drunk she is.  
That before she came to the stile of the said turnpike, she made a moaning, sobbing, and crying noise; but upon her being pulled up from the step of the said turnpike as aforesaid, she sobbed and cried louder than before, but never spoke one word (as he heard) C the whole time.  
That she seemed to be a young woman, and appeared to be in great distress; but he thought if she had been unwilling to have gone along with the men, she would have called to him for assistance, which she not doing, he did not care to speak either to her or the men, and thought she might be in liquor, and the wife or sister of one of the men.  
That some time afterwards, when he the said Robert Beels was confined to his home through illness, one



one of his children related to him what was reported of Elizabeth Canning's case or story; where-

E upon he immediately said, Lord, I believe I was at the gate when she went by.

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the abovenamed Robert Beels, in my presence; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

ROBERT BEELS.

## NUMBER XXXII.

**WILLIAM SMITH**, of the parish of A Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, who has lived twenty years in the farm he now occupies, saith, That on the 16th of December, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, he saw at his house in the parish of Enfield aforesaid, a person whose name he did not then know, since indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

That the said Mary Squires with divers other persons, came (as his wife informs him) the day before,

This paper writing was read and signed by the abovenamed William Smith, in my presence; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

and continued about his house till the 17th of the same month.

That during the continuance of the persons abovementioned about his house, he lost a whalebone whip, and they told him they lost a little horse.

That he hath since seen the said Mary Squires in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured and firmly believes, that the person so indicted by the name of Mary Squires, is the same person he saw at his house on the said 16th of December. As witness his hand,

WILLIAM SMITH.

**SAMUEL ARNOTT**, of Endfield-Chace, in the A parish of Endfield, and county of Middlesex, husbandman, saith, That some short time (about nine or ten days, as near as he can remember) before Old Christmas Day last was twelve month, being on Endfield-Chace, he met a woman, who told him she had lost a little Horse, and asked him if he had seen one; that in describing the horse, she mentioned its having a log on one of its legs with her name on it; whereupon he the said Samuel Arnott asked her what her name was? to which she replied, it was Squires.

That it was on a Friday morning he first saw the person above mentioned, and on the Sunday morning following he met her in the fields, between White Webb's and Clay-Hill (with divers others) when he

asked her whether she had found her horse? to which she replied, she had not.

That at the time he saw the said Squires as above, she (with divers others) lay several nights about the house of Mr. Smith, a farmer, near whom he lives.

That the said Squires hath (as he hath been informed) been since indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

That he hath since seen the said Mary Squires in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured, and firmly believes, that the person so indicted as aforesaid is the same person he met at Endfield-Chace, and in the fields between White Webb's and Clay-Hill, about nine or ten days before Old Christmas last was twelve months.

This paper writing was read to and signed by the said Samuel Arnott; as witness my hand,

JOHN COLE.

SAMUEL ARNOTT.

**ELIZABETH ARNOTT**, wife of Samuel A Arnott, in the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, who has lived fourteen years in the said parish, saith, That some short time before Christmas, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, she saw about the house of William Smith, farmer, which is but a small distance from the house where she and her husband live, a person whose name she did not then know, since indicted by the name of Mary

Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

That she hath since seen the said Mary Squires in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured and firmly believes, that the person so indicted, by the name of Mary Squires, is the same person she saw about the dwelling house of the said Mr. Smith, some short time before Christmas, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two. As witness her hand,

This paper writing was read to, and signed with the mark of the abovenamed Elizabeth Arnott; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

The Mark of

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ELIZABETH ARNOTT.

**JAMES PRATT**, who has worked for these A two years past, with Mr. William Smith of the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, saith, That some short time before Christmas, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, he saw a person about his said master's house, whose name he did not then know, since indicted by the name of Mary B Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

That he can fix the time of his seeing the said Mary Squires at the place aforesaid, to the time aforesaid, because it was some short time before he moved from the house, where he then lived, to the house where he now lives, to which last house he came a few days after Christmas.

That he hath since seen the said Mary Squires in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured and firmly believes,



believes, that the person so indicted by the name of C Mary Squires, is the same person he saw at his said master's house in the parish aforesaid, at the time abovementioned. As witness his hand,

This paper writing was read to, and signed with the mark of the abovenamed James Pratt, in my presence; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

**SAMUEL STORY** now of Waltham-Abbey, in the county of Essex, and late of Turkey-street in the parish of Enfield, gentleman, saith, That on the twenty-third day of December, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, he went to Mr. Howard, who lives opposite to the house of Mrs. Wells at Enfield Walth, and saw a person (whose name he did not then know, and since indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning) standing in the door of the house of the said Mrs. Wells.

That apprehending he had seen the said Mary Squires several times before, he went very near her, to be further satisfied therein.

That he can, with the greatest certainty, fix the time of his seeing the said Mary Squires at the place

This paper writing was read and signed by the abovenamed Samuel Story; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

**JOHN LEWIS**, the younger, of the parish of A Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, who hath lived in the said parish two years, and upwards, saith, That some time in new Christmas week was twelve month, he saw in the said parish, in the road leading to Waltham-Cross a person whose name he did not then know, since indicted (as he hath been informed) by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

That he is able to fix the time of his seeing the said Mary Squires at the place aforesaid to the time aforesaid, because his father went into St. George's

This paper writing was read to and signed by John Lewis the younger; as witness my hand,

JOHN COLE.

**JANE DADWELL**, of Turkey-street, in the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, shop-keeper, who has lived there near two years, saith, That on the Thursday in Christmas week, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, she saw in her dwelling-house in Turkey-street aforesaid, a person whose name she did not then know, since indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

That she is able to fix the time of her seeing the said Mary Squires at the place aforesaid to the time aforesaid, because the said Mary Squires came to the shop of her the said Jane Dadwell, to buy some butter, sugar, and other things, when she was washing

This paper writing was read to and signed with the mark of the said Jane Dadwell; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

The Mark of

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JAMES PRATT.

aforesaid, to the said twenty-third of December, because he was the next day taken ill, and continued very much out of order for several weeks, during which time he did not go out of his house.

That the first time he was afterwards from home was in March following, when he went to the prison of Newgate, in order to see the said Mary Squires.

That he has seen the said Mary Squires several times before the said twenty third of December, and is well assured and firmly believes, that the person who was taken up at the instance of the said Elizabeth Canning, at the house of the said Mrs. Wells, on or about the first of February following, is the same person he saw there, at the time abovementioned. Witness his hand,

SAMUEL STORY.

hospital, near Hyde-park, the day afterwards.

That about a fortnight afterwards the said Mary Squires came to the house of his father, situate in Turkey-Street in the said parish, and told him (John Lewis the younger) his fortune.

That he hath since seen the said Mary Squires in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured, and firmly believes, that the person so indicted by the name of Mary Squires is the same person he saw in the road leading to Waltham-Cross, and at his Father's house, on the times above mentioned; as witness his hand,

JOHN LEWIS.

up the dishes that had been used the day before in entertaining her customers; and that it had been a usual practice with her for many years before Christmas one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, to treat or entertain her customers in the beginning of the christmas week.

That she has seen the said Mary Squires before the time above mentioned, and since, particularly in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured, and firmly believes, that the person indicted by the name of Mary Squires for the offence aforesaid, is the same person she saw in her said dwelling-house on the Thursday in the Christmas week, one thousand seven hundred and fifty three; as witness her hand,

The mark of

I

JANE DADWELL.

JOHN



**JOHN RICHARDSON**, late of Turkey-street, A but now of Green-street, in the parish of Endfield, in the county of Middlesex, who was born, and has since constantly lived in the said parish twelve years last past, saith, That on old christmas day was twelve months he saw a person (whose name he did not then know, hereafter mentioned to be taken up at the house of Mrs. Wells, and carried to New-Prison) as he was in his garden cutting some greens.

That he is able to fix the time of his seeing the said person at the place aforesaid to the time aforesaid, because, when he came from his work in the morning, he made holyday for the remainder of the day.

This paper writing was read to and signed with the mark of John Richardson.

J. COLE.

**MARGARET RICHARDSON**, wife of John A Richardson, late of Turkey-Street, but now of Green-street, in the parish of Endfield, in the county of Middlesex, saith, That some time before, and on the old christmas-day was twelve months, and several times within a fortnight afterwards, she saw at her then house in Turkey-street aforesaid, a person whose name she did not then know, since taken up at the house of Mrs. Wells at Endfield wash, for robbing Elizabeth Canning of her stays, and afterwards indicted for the same by the name of Mary Squires, as she has been informed and verily believes.

That she is able to fix on the time of her seeing the

This paper writing was read to and signed with the mark of the said Margaret Richardson.

J. COLE.

**LOOMWORTH DANE**, of Enfield-Wash, in A the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, victualler, and by trade a collar-maker, who hath lived in the said parish about twelve years, saith, That on old christmas day last was twelve month, being the fifth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty three, as he was standing at the door of his dwelling house, filling a barrow of gravel to carry from thence into his yard, he saw a person pass by (whose name he did not then know) since indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

That the wind being high, blowed her cloaths about, and discovered a great hole in her stocking, which made him reflect on the hardships her situation in life exposed her to.

That he is able with the greatest certainty to fix the time of his seeing the said Mary Squires at the place aforesaid to the said fifth day of January, because soon

This paper writing was read and signed by the above named Loomworth Dane, in my presence; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

**DANIEL VASS**, who has lived in the parish of A Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, between nineteen and twenty years, and has worked for Mr. William Yarrow, a farmer in the said parish, between ten and eleven years, saith, That on Old Christmas day last was twelve month, being the fifth of January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty three, he saw a person pass by his house in Turkey-street, in the said parish, (whose name he did not then know)

That he drove the cart wherein the person aforesaid (who was taken up at the house of Mrs. Wells for robbing Elizabeth Canning of her stays, as he was informed, with divers other persons) was carried from the house of the said Mrs. Wells to the house of Justice Teshmaker, and from thence to the New-Prison at Clerkenwell; and is well assured, and firmly believes, that the person he saw as he was in his garden on the old christmas day aforesaid, is the same person who was afterwards indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing the said Elizabeth Canning, as witness his hand.

The mark of

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JOHN RICHARDSON.

saith Mary Squires at the place aforesaid to the old Christmas day was twelve months particularly, because her husband, who then worked constantly for Mr. Long, a farmer, kept holyday; and continued at or about his home, after he had eaten his breakfast, for the remainder of the day.

That she saw the said person taken up at the house of the said Mrs. Wells at the instance of the said Elizabeth Canning, and indicted for the robbery aforesaid, and is well assured and firmly believes it is the same person she saw at her said house on the times above mentioned, as witness her hand.

The mark of

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MARGARET RICHARDSON.

after he so saw her he went to his shop (which is about the distance of half a mile from his dwelling house) to do some business; to which place Mr. Norton, who lives at Enfield-Wash, came to him, and enquired if he had ever a collar that would fit one of his horses; to whose house he carried a collar accordingly, which fitting the horse, was left there, and an entry was made in his book of accounts of the delivery thereof.

That another circumstance which confirms his belief of his seeing the said Mary Squires at the time and place aforesaid, was the absence of his man servant, who was gone to London to keep Old Christmas, which was the reason he himself was at his shop.

That he hath since seen the said Mary Squires in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured and firmly believes, that the person so indicted by the name of Mary Squires is the same person he saw pass by his house at Enfield-Wash on the said fifth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty three; as witness his hand,

LOOMWORTH DANE.

since indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

Saith, that he is able to recollect his seeing the said Mary Squires at the time above mentioned, because he went to work on the morning of the same day for his said master; but his master not choosing he should continue to work, he returned to his own house, and did not work any more that day.

Saith,



Saith, that he has since seen the said Mary Squires in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured, and firmly believes, that the person so indicted by the name of Mary Squires, is the same person he saw in Turkey-street on the said fifth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty three; as witness his hand,

This paper writing was read to and signed with the mark of the above named Daniel Vass, in our presence; as witness our hands,

CHARLES PALMER.

J. BRYDON.

**H**UMPHREY HOLDING, of Turkey-street, A in the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, gardener, who has lived near twenty years in the said parish, saith, That on the eighth and eleventh of January last was twelve month, he saw a person [whose name he did not then know, since indicted for robbing Elizabeth Canning, by the name of Mary Squires] in Turkey-street aforesaid. He is enabled to fix the time of his seeing the said Mary Squires to the said eighth of January, because Nathaniel Parsons, Esquire, for whom he occasionally worked as a gardener, was then at his house in Turkey-street, and went from thence to town the next day. He can recollect his seeing the said Mary Squires on the eleventh of January, because he was

This paper writing was read to and signed with the mark of the above named Humphrey Holding, in our presence; as witness our hands,

CHARLES PALMER.  
J. BRYDON.

**J**OSEPH GOULD, late of Turkey-street, but now A of Turkey-street-Green, in the parish of Endfield, in the county of Middlesex, husbandman, saith, That on the eighth or ninth day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty three, he saw in Trots-Walk, near Turkey-street aforesaid, a person whose name he did not then know, since indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

That he is able to fix the time of his seeing the said Mary Squires at the place aforesaid to the time aforesaid, because his wife had been at the house of Nathaniel Parsons, Esq; in Turkey-street aforesaid, before

This paper writing was read to and signed by the said Joseph Gould; as witness my hand,

J. COLE.

**S**ARAH VASS, wife of Daniel Vass, of the parish A of Endfield, in the county of Middlesex, saith, That on the tenth or eleventh of January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, she saw a person in Turkey-street, in the said parish (whose name she did not then know) since indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

Saith, that she is able to fix the time of her seeing the said Mary Squires at the place aforesaid to the time aforesaid, because she had been to work at the house of Nathaniel Parsons, Esq; from the first of

This paper writing was read to and signed with the mark of the above named Sarah Vass, in our presence; as witness our hands,

J. BRYDON.

CHARLES PALMER.

Mary Squires, is the same person he saw in Turkey-street on the said fifth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty three; as witness his hand,

The mark of

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DANIEL VASS.

then pruning or cutting a vine, which grows up against the wall of the house of Mr. Haddington, an apothecary, who lives in Turkey-street; and whilst he was so employed the said Mary Squires came to him, and enquired if there was any china to mend, and he directed her to ask at the house: and because his wife made an entry in his book of accounts of his having worked for the said Mr. Haddington on that day.

That he has since seen, in the prison of Newgate, the person indicted for the offence aforesaid, and is well assured and firmly believes, that the person so indicted is the same person he saw in Turkey-street, on the said eighth and eleventh of January. As witness his hand,

The mark of

H

HUMPHREY HOLDING.

he went to London, for which place he set out the ninth of January; and because his wife told him a few days afterwards she had been greatly frightened by an old woman, who told her she would not live long, upon which he replied, that he supposed it was an old woman he had seen two or three days before, and who was with mother Wells, he having before heard the said Mrs. Wells had gypsies at her house.

That he hath since seen the said Mary Squires in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured, and firmly believes, that the person so indicted by the name of Mary Squires is the same person he saw on the eighth or ninth day of January aforesaid; as witness his hand,

JOSEPH GOULD.

January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, to Tuesday the ninth of the same month, at which time she returned to her own house, and Mr. and Mrs Parsons went to London.

Saith she hath since seen the said Mary Squires in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured, and firmly believes, that the person so indicted by the name of Mary Squires, is the same person she saw in Turkey-street on the said tenth or eleventh of January; as witness her hand,

The mark of

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SARAH VASS.

JOHN



**JOHN FRAME**, who came to live with Nathaniel A Parsons, Esq; at his house in Turkey-street, in the parish of Endfield, in the county of Middlesex, on the seventeenth of October, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, and has continued in his service ever since, saith, That on the eleventh or twelfth of January last was twelve month he saw a person (whose name he did not then know) since indicted for robbing Elizabeth Canning, by the name of Mary Squires; that he is able to recollect the seeing the said Mary Squires at the time above mentioned, because his said master Nath. Parsons, Esq; went to London on the ninth of the same month, and did not return to his house in

Turkey-street till after the twelfth of January; and because on one of the said days the said Mary Squires came to him, whilst he was at work in his master's garden, which lays near to the street, or highway, and fell into discourse with him, desiring to tell him his fortune.—He saith, that he hath seen the said Mary Squires once before the time above mentioned, and since in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured, and firmly believes, that the person by the name of Mary Squires so indicted as aforesaid, is the same person he saw in Turkey-street on the eleventh or twelfth of January; as witness his hand,

This paper writing was read to, and signed with the mark of the above named John Frame, in our presence, as witness our hands,

J. BRYDON.  
CHARLES PALMER.

**MARY GOULD**, wife of Joseph Gould, late of A Turkey-street, but now of Turkey-street-Green, in the parish of Endfield, and county of Middlesex, labourer, saith, That on the eleventh or twelfth day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, she saw at her then dwelling-house in Turkey-street aforesaid a person, whose name she did not then know, since indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

That she is able to fix the time of her seeing the said Mary Squires at the place aforesaid to the time aforesaid, because Nathaniel Parsons, Esq; who has

a house in Turkey-street aforesaid, went to London on the ninth of the same month, at whose house she was all the day on the eighth employed in mending linen and otherwise.

That she has since seen the said Mary Squires in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured, and firmly believes, that the person indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for the offence aforesaid, is the same person she saw at her said dwelling-house on the eleventh or twelfth day of January aforesaid; as witness her hand.

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the said Mary Gould; as witness my hand,

J. COLE.

MARY GOULD.

**GRACE KIRBY**, wife of Joseph Kirby, of the A parish of Endfield, in the county of Middlesex, labourer, saith, That she saw at the door of her dwelling-house in the said parish, a person, whose name she did not then know, who was taken up about a fortnight after at the house of Mrs. Wells, at the instance of Elizabeth Canning, and since indicted (as she hath been informed) for robbing the said Elizabeth Canning by the name of Mary Squires.

That she is able to fix the time of her seeing the

said Mary Squires at the place aforesaid to the time aforesaid, because it was but a short time after she removed into her now dwelling house.

That she hath since seen the said Mary Squires in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured, and firmly believes, that the person so indicted by the name of Mary Squires is the same person she saw at the door of her dwelling-house at the time aforesaid; as witness her hand.

This paper writing was read to, and signed with the mark of Grace Kirby; as witness my hand.

JOHN COLE.

The mark of

GRACE KIRBY.

**GEORGE CLEMENS**, of the parish of A Enfield in the county of Middlesex, who now lives with Mr. Henry Long a farmer, and has lived in the said parish about twelve or thirteen years, saith, That he saw at the house of Mr. Edward Starr, (with whom he then lived) in Marsh-lane, near the house of one Mrs. Wells, a person whose name he did not then know, since indicted (as he hath been informed) by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

That it was about a fortnight before the said Mary Squires was taken up at the house of the said Mrs. Wells (to the best of his remembrance and belief as to the time) that he saw the said Mary Squires, at the house of the said Mr. Starr.

That he is able with some degree of certainty, to

fix the time of his seeing the said Mary Squires at the place, and about the time aforesaid, because he was at dinner when the said Mary Squires came into the house of his said master; and heard her the said Mary Squires ask his mistress to let her the said Mary Squires tell her (his mistress) her fortune, and because his master the said Mr. Starr had a hog killed that week the said Mary Squires came to his house as aforesaid.

That the same day on which the said Mary Squires was taken up as aforesaid, his mistress (the said Mrs. Starr) informed him thereof.

That he hath since seen her (the said Mary Squires) in the prison of Newgate; and is well assured and firmly believes, it is the same person he saw at the house of the said Mr. Starr, at the time above-mentioned. As witness his hand,

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the said George Clemens,

JOHN COLE.

GEORGE CLEMENS.

HANNAH



**H**ANNAH FANSHAM, wife of John Fansham, of Turkey-Street-Green, in the Parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, gardener, who hath lived in the said parish above fifteen years, saith, That she saw on the 16th day of January last was twelvemonth, in Trott's Walk, near Turkey-Street aforesaid, a person whose name she did not then know, since indicted (as she hath been informed) for robbing Elizabeth Canning by the name of Mary Squires.

That she is able to fix the time of her seeing the said Mary Squires at the place aforesaid to the time

This paper writing was read to and signed by the said Hannah Fansham in my presence,

NICH<sup>o</sup>. CRISP.

**S**ARAH wife of Edward Starr, of the parish of A Enfield, farmer, saith, That she saw at her house at Enfield-Wash, on the 18th or 19th day of January, 1753, a person, since indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

That she (Mary Squires) inquired if she had any brown bread or pickled pork to sell, or any china to mend.

That she is able to fix the time of her seeing the said Mary Squires at the place aforesaid to the time aforesaid, because her husband had been at Hertford on one of those days, and because it was on a Thursday or Friday that Mary Squires came to her house, and on the Monday before she washed some linnen, &c. and killed a hog, and gave Mary Squires some black puddings to get rid of her.

This paper writing was read to and signed by the said Sarah Starr in my presence; as witness my hand,

NICH<sup>o</sup>. CRISP.

**L**YDIA FARRAWAY (late of Enfield Wash A in the county of Middlesex) but now of Great Eastcheap in the city of London, spinster, saith, That in the month of January last was twelve month, and for some time before, she the said Lydia Farraway was servant to Mr. William Howard, of Enfield Wash aforesaid.

That the house of the said Mr. William Howard is situated overagainst the house of Susannah Wells, at Enfield Wash aforesaid.

That she the said Lydia Farraway saw a person whose name she did not then know (since indicted, as she hath been informed, by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning) on the Tuesday was sevensnight, before she the said Mary Squires and divers other persons were taken up at the house of the said Susannah Wells at Enfield Wash aforesaid.

That on the day aforesaid, she saw the said person twice, once at the house of Mr. Macker's, at the D hill, near Enfield Wash, talking with the maid, as

This paper writing was read to, and signed with the mark of the said Lydia Farraway, in the presence of

JOHN COLE.

**T**OBIAS KELLOG, of Turkey-Street-Green, in A the parish of Endfield, in the county of Middlesex, labourer, who has lived in that place near six and twenty years, saith, That on the thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, he saw a person as he was at work in

aforesaid, because there was a considerable quantity of snow fell on the night of the fifteenth of the same month, which melting the next day made it very wet and bad walking.

That she hath since seen the said Mary Squires several times, particularly in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured and firmly believes, that the person indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for the offence aforesaid, is the same person she saw in Trott's Walk on the 16th day of January, in the year aforesaid; as witness her hand

HANNAH FANSHAM.

That she hath been offered by an unknown person three guineas to say she never saw Mary Squires, but was never offered any money from persons who came or pretended to come from Elizabeth Canning.

That Mrs. Wells hath come to her house several times, and swore that she (Mrs. Starr) must stand on the judges left hand, and be put in prison, as Mrs. Wells had been.

That she hath since seen the said Mary Squires in the prison of Newgate, and is well assured and firmly believes, that the person so indicted by the name of Mary Squires is the same person she saw at her house at Enfield-Wash on the said 18th or 19th day of January, 1753.

SARAH STARR.

she the said Lydia Farraway was carrying the child to school, and again as she came back, at Mrs. Rumbold's, a chandler's shop, near the Bell at Enfield Wash aforesaid.

That she also saw the said person some few days before the said Tuesday, but cannot at this distance of time take upon her to say exactly how long.

That she is very certain as to the time of seeing the said person on the Tuesday aforesaid, because her master usually went to London once in a fortnight, and he went to town on the Wednesday after the said Tuesday, being the next day; and he also went to town on the Tuesday before the said persons were taken up as aforesaid.

That she hath since seen in the prison of Newgate, the said person, said to be indicted by the name of Mary Squires for the offence aforesaid, and is well assured and firmly believes, she is the same person she saw at and about Enfield Wash as aforesaid.

The Mark of

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LYDIA FARRAWAY.

a barn, in Turkey-street-Green aforesaid, whose name he did not then know, since indicted by the name of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

That he is able to fix the time of his seeing the said Mary Squires at the place aforesaid to the time aforesaid, because she was taken up the day following,

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at



at the house of Mrs. Wells, in Enfield-Wash, at the B instance of the said Elizabeth Canning, as he is informed, and verily believes.

That at the time he saw the said Mary Squires, at the said barn, one John Rowley was there, whose fortune the said Mary Squires told, or pretended to tell.

This paper writing was read to and signed with the mark of the said Tobias Kellog; as witness my hand,

J. COLE.

That he hath seen the said Mary Squires in Turkey-street aforesaid, very frequently, (sometimes two or three times in a day) for near, if not quite a month before the said thirty-first day of January; and he is certain, that during the said three weeks or a month, he saw her once or oftner every week; as witness his hand.

The mark of

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TOBIAS KELLOG.

### N U M B E R XXXIII.

**T**HOMAS BENNETT, of the parish of A Enfield in the county of Middlesex, weaver, who hath lived in the parish thirty years, saith, That on the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty three, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, he saw (at a gate which is close by the road that leads from Enfield Wash to London, and is about the distance of a quarter of a mile from the house of Mrs. Wells at Enfield Wash aforesaid) a person who was without a gown, stays, or cap.

That the person aforesaid had on her head a half handkerchief, or a bit of a rag very dirty, and something hanging loose from her shoulders down to her waist.

That he (Thomas Bennett) is positive, the person aforesaid had no stays on, because he very plainly saw (about her breasts) her shift.

That the person aforesaid was a thin person, and appeared (to his judgment and belief) not to be twenty years of age, and was in a very weak, feeble, and deplorable condition.

That the person aforesaid asked him which was the way to London, and told him, she was frightened by the tanner's dog; whereupon he told her there was no occasion for her to go near the tanner's dog, for if she turned out of the gate (pointing thereto) and turned on her right hand, and when she came a little further turn again on her left, it would lead her into the road to London.

That he can with the greatest certainty fix the time of his seeing the person before described, at the place aforesaid to the time aforesaid, because the day

This paper writing was read to, and signed with the the mark of the said Thomas Bennett.

J. COLE.

following (being on a Tuesday) Mr. Robert Christie, of Ashwell parish in the county of Hertford, butcher, came to his (Thomas Bennett's) shop; and directed him (Thomas Bennett) to go the next day, being Wednesday, to Mr. Clark, a glover and felt-monger at Waltham, to know whether he (Mr. Clark) would agree to take his (Thomas Bennett's) son apprentice.

That he accordingly went to Mr. Clark's house at Waltham, and on the evening of the Wednesday beforementioned, he (Thomas Bennett) and Mr. Clark, and Mr. Christie, met at the Four Swans at Waltham Cross, to treat about Mr. Clark's taking his (Thomas Bennett's) son apprentice.

That Mr. Clark and he (Thomas Bennett) not agreeing on terms, he was advised by Mr. Christie, to go the next day to Mr. Pearce, a butcher, at Hoxton, near London.

That he (Thomas Bennett) and his son, went to Mr. Pearce's accordingly.

That his son did not return home with him, but staid at Mr. Pearce's (from that time) for between a fortnight and three weeks.

That on the Friday morning after he (Thomas Bennett) went to Mr. Pearce's as aforesaid, he was informed by Mrs. Kimpson, that a young woman had come and taken up Mrs. Wells and the gypsies for confining her (the young woman) at Mrs. Wells's house all the month of January; upon which he (Thomas Bennett) replied, he would be hanged if it was not the young woman he had seen the Monday before thereabouts.

The Mark of

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THOMAS BENNETT.

### N U M B E R XXXIV.

**D**AVID DYER, of the parish of A Enfield in the county of Middlesex, husbandman, who hath lived in the said parish upwards of fifty years, saith, That as he was before the door of his house, (which is opposite to the bell at Enfield Wash, in the London road) cutting some wood, about four o'clock in the afternoon, three evenings (as near as he can recollect as to the time) before Mrs. Wells and divers other persons were taken up at the house of the said Mrs. Wells, he saw a person pass by his house in her way to London.

That the person aforesaid appeared to him to be a thin person, a young woman, had something hanging loose about her shoulders, and a dirty cloth or handkerchief on her head.

That she seemed to be almost starved, and in a deplorable condition.

That she held her hands folded before her breast, and walked with her head stooping down; but when she came to the gate by his (David Dyer's) house, in opening the same, she held up her head, and he had a full sight of her face, when she was very near him.

That he asked her whether she wanted a husband, but she returned him no answer, but continued on her way towards London, with her hands folded before her breast, and her head hanging down.

That in the beginning of May last, he saw a person called Elizabeth Canning, and verily believes she is the same person, that passed by his house, about four



four o'clock in the afternoon, about three evenings before Mrs. Wells and others were taken up, at the

This paper was read to, and signed with the mark of David Dyer.

JOHN COLE.

JOHN MEAD.

**C**HRISTOPHER WOODHAM, of Green-street A in the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, farmer, faith, That he hath known David Dyer ever since he (Dyer) was eight or nine years old, at which time he worked for him, and he has at times worked for him thirty or forty years since.

N U M B E R XXXV.

**M**ARY COBB, widow, who hath lived in A the parish of Edmonton in the county of Middlesex twenty-four years, faith, That on the twenty-ninth day of January last was twelve months in the evening, just before it grew dark, she met a person in Ducks Field, being the common footway by the road side, going towards London.

That the person she met at the time and place aforesaid, was something shorter than herself—that her countenance declared her to be young—that she had a coloured handkerchief on her head, an old bed gown (as she the said Mary Cobb apprehended it to be) on her shoulders—that she had on a black petticoat—that her arms were folded before her—that she walked in a stooping posture, and in a very weak, tottering, odd manner; and that her whole appearance was so very deplorable, as gave her the said Mary Cobb uneasiness to look at her.

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the said Mary Cobb, in my presence; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

N U M B E R XXXVI.

**W**ILLIAM MEDCALF, of Enfield Highway, glazier and painter, faith, That Richard A Long, deceased, who was son-in-law to Susannah Wells, some short time after the said Susannah Wells and Mary Squires were taken up at the instance of Elizabeth Canning, as he was going by the house of him the said William Medcalf, stopped and asked him the said William Medcalf, (who was then standing at his door) what he thought would become of his mother, or what would be done to her? to which he replied he could not tell; the girl did not charge her: but if she was guilty she ought to suffer, and that the only way was for them to tell what they knew.

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the said William Medcalf, in my presence

NICH<sup>o</sup>. CRISP.

N U M B E R XXXVII.

**J**OHN MEAD, of Silver-street, London, shoe-maker, faith, That he was present in court at the Old Baily, when Mary Squires was tried for robbing Elizabeth Canning.

house of the said Mrs. Wells, for confining and starving the young woman, as it was reported.

The Mark of

+

DAVID DYER.

That he is now his shepherd, is constant at his work, but apt to tittle too much.

That he has never known him charged with any crime that may impeach his character as a witness, and believes his testimony deserves credit.

That on the Friday following the said twenty-ninth day of January, she was informed (by whom she doth not now remember) of Elizabeth Canning's case, or story; whereupon she the said Mary Cobb immediately declared, that she had met an odd sort of a figure on the road; but the person who gave her the information saying, it was on a Thursday the said Elizabeth Canning escaped from the place of her confinement and got home, she the said Mary Cobb replied, it could not then be the said Elizabeth Canning that she met at the time and place aforesaid, because it was on a Monday she met the person before described; for which reason she the said Mary Cobb said no more about it, till the trials of Mary Squires and Susannah Wells were published, whereby it appeared, it was on Monday the said twenty-ninth day of January, that Elizabeth Canning made her escape.

The Mark of

O

MARY COBB.

That the said Richard Long then acknowledged that the affair was true, and that the girl was brought in there by two men, and that he the said Richard Long was in the house at the same time.

That he the said William Medcalf, asked the said Richard Long, what became of the two men, whether they staid all night or went away? and he answered, they went away that night.

That he the said William Medcalf afterwards asked the said Richard Long, what became of the girl, whether she went with the said two men? and he answered no, she staid there.

WILLIAM MEDCALF.

That when Mr. Lyon (a witness upon the said tryal) was giving his evidence to the court and jury, the said Mary Squires, in the hearing of him the said John Mead, said, that good looking old man (meaning



(meaning the said Mr. Lyon) tells his story so well, that I am afraid it will go hard with me; and is it not very hard that I should suffer and Mrs. Wells be saved, who is as guilty as I? or words to that effect.

That he was present in court all the time of the

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the said John Mead, in my presence; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

### NUMBER XXXVIII.

**WILLIAM HICKMAN**, of Bishopsgate-street, London, distiller, saith, That when the judge was summoning up the evidence to the jury at the Old Bailey, on the tryal of Mary Squires for robbing Elizabeth Canning, he went into the Sessions-house, and stood very near to the said Mary Squires.

That when the judge came to that part of the evidence which relates to the said Mary Squires's cutting off the stays of the said Elizabeth Canning, and

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the abovenamed William Hickman, in my presence; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

### NUMBER XXXIX.

**RICHARD JONES**, of Shoe-lane, London, founder, saith, That something more than a twelve month since, he the said Richard Jones and one John Ward saw Susannah Wells of Enfield Wash in the county of Middlesex, in Clerkenwell Bridewell; at which time the said Mr. Ward asked her, how she could be so barbarous as to keep the girl (meaning as he then believed, and still believes, Elizabeth Canning) shut up a fortnight? and the said Susannah Wells immediately answered, she (meaning, as he apprehends, the said Elizabeth Canning) was there (meaning, as he apprehends, in the house of the

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the abovenamed Richard Jones, in my presence; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

### NUMBER XL.

**JOHN WARD**, of Maid-lane, Southwark, (who hath lived in Southwark afore said twelve years) breeches maker, saith, That he was born at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, and served his apprenticeship at Waltham-abbey, in the county of Essex, and hath known Susannah Wells, of Enfield Wash in the county of Middlesex, from his childhood.

That hearing she was taken up, and committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell prison, for almost starving to death a young woman, who had been carried from Moorfields to the house of the said Susannah Wells, he went soon after she was taken up as afore said, to the prison afore said to see her.

That when he came into a room in the said prison wherein the said Susannah Wells then was, she (speaking to him) said, who thought of seeing you here? and he answered, that seeing her name in the news paper he came to see her; and then asked her

the said tryal, and is assured and believes, that the person who spoke the words abovementioned was the said Mary Squires, because he often heard her called upon, and spoke to by that name.

JOHN MEAD.

pushing her (Elizabeth Canning) up stairs, the said Mary Squires in his (William Hickman's) hearing said, "Yes, so I did, poor innocent creature; I wish I had never seen her."

That he knows the person who spoke the words last abovementioned is Mary Squires, because whilst he was in the court at the said Sessions-house at the time afore said, the judge spoke to her, calling her by her name, asking her if she had any thing further to say, or words to that effect.

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

the said Susannah Wells) twenty eight days.

That the said John Ward then asked the said Susannah Wells, which room the said Elizabeth Canning was in? and the said Susannah Wells answered, she was in a room to which some steps led, and which the said John Ward knew very well.

That he cannot at this distance of time be positive to the very words that passed in the conversation abovementioned, between the said Mr. John Ward and Susannah Wells, but saith, the above contains a true and impartial account of the substance thereof.

RICHARD JONES.

how she came to keep the girl there (meaning in the house of the said Susannah Wells) a fortnight? and she (Susannah Wells) immediately replied, she was there twenty-eight days.

That he, the said John Ward, asked her the said Susannah Wells, what room the girl was in? and she (Susannah Wells) answered, You know the room well enough.

That the following Sunday he went again to the prison afore said, to the said Susannah Wells, and then asked her how she thought to get off of this affair? (meaning the confining the girl in her house as afore said) and she answered, she must take her tryal for it.

That he did not at the time of the before mentioned conversations know the name of the girl referred to therein, but hath since heard, and believes her name is Elizabeth Canning.

That



That he cannot at this distance of time be positive D tions, but faith, the above contains a true and im-  
to the very words that were used in the said conversa- partial account of the substance thereof.

This paper writing was read to and signed with the  
mark of the abovenamed John Ward, in my  
presence ; as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

The mark of

A  
JOHN WARD.

### N U M B E R XLI.

**D**ANIEL STEVENS, of the parish of A  
St. James's Clerkenwell, faith, That about a  
twelve month ago, and during the time that Mary  
Squires (who was indicted for robbing Elizabeth Can-  
ning) was in New-prison, he with divers other per-  
sons went thither, and had some discourse with her ;  
at which time she confessed to him and the persons B

with him, that she was at the house of Mrs. Wells,  
at Enfield Wash, for a fortnight or three weeks be-  
fore she was taken up at the instance of the said Eli-  
zabeth Canning ; and said, it was not likely, but  
that the said Elizabeth Canning might be there, but  
denied that she (Mary Squires) cut off her stays.

This paper writing was read to and signed by the  
above named Daniel Stevens, in my presence ;  
as witness my hand,

J. BRYDON.

DANIEL STEVENS.

### N U M B E R XLII.

**D**AVID DEAN, of St. John's-Street, London, A  
cheefemonger, faith, That after the commit-  
ment of Sufannah Wells to prison at the instance of  
Elizabeth Canning, and before the trial of the said  
Sufannah Wells, he, together with Mr. Olney de-  
ceased, and Mr. John Weaver, entered into discourse  
with the said Sufannah Wells concerning the said Eli-  
zabeth Canning.

the girl's stays off ? and she answered in the words or  
to the effect following, viz. " It was not me but the  
" old Gipsy woman.

That in the conversation aforesaid the name of the  
said Elizabeth Canning was mentioned several times ;  
and he the said David Dean then did and now doth  
apprehend and believe, that by the girl whose stays  
were mentioned to be cut off as aforesaid, the said  
Elizabeth Canning was intended.

That in such conversation the said Sufannah Wells  
was asked by the said Mr. Olney how she could cut

This paper writing was read to and signed by the said  
David Dean, in my presence,

J. DENSHAM.

DAVID DEAN.

### N U M B E R XLIII.

**J**OHAN COTCHETT, of Castle-Street, in A  
the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, poulterer,  
faith, That on the first Sunday after the commitment  
of Sufannah Wells to prison at the instance of Eliza-  
beth Canning, he went to the prison, and entered into  
a conversation with the said Sufannah Wells touching  
the said Elizabeth Canning.

faith, It was pity she the said Sufannah Wells cut the  
girl's stays off ; and the said Sufannah Wells answered  
in the words or to the effect following : " No, Sir, it  
" was not me, it was the Gipsy woman.

That he the said John Cotchett then did and now doth  
apprehend and believe, that by the girl whose stays  
B was mentioned to be cut off as aforesaid the said Eli-  
zabeth Canning was intended.

This paper writing was read to and signed by the said  
John Cotchett, in my presence,

J. DENSHAM.

JOHN COTCHETT.

### N U M B E R XLIV.

#### MIDDLESEX.

**E**LIZABETH CRAMPHORNE, wife of Na- A  
thaniel Cramphorne, of Waltham Cross in the  
parish of Cheshunt, in the county of Hertford, cord-  
wainer, maketh oath, That yesterday in the evening  
being the twenty-first day of April, Judith Natus,  
wife of Fortune Natus, of the said parish of Cheshunt,  
came into the dwelling-house of her said husband B  
Nathaniel Cramphorne, and enquired for one Frances  
Langley, wife of Joseph Langley, of Waltham Cross  
aforesaid, and asked her the said Frances Langley,

whether one Thomas Payne, a farmer, wanted any  
body to pick up stones to-morrow ? to which question  
she the said Frances Langley answered the said Judith  
Natus, she might come (meaning as she understood to  
pick up stones for the said Thomas Payne) And this  
deponent further faith, that immediately after such  
answer as aforesaid was given to the said Judith Natus,  
Nathaniel Cramphorne, this deponent's husband, speak-  
ing to the said Judith Natus, said, how can you have  
the conscience to deny that this poor creature (mean-  
k ing



ing Elizabeth Canning) was not at Mother Wells's (meaning at the house of Sufannah Wells, at Enfield Wash, in the county of Middlesex) when you (meaning the said Judith Natus) lodged there? (meaning at the said Sufannah Wells's house) and she answered this deponent's husband Nathaniel Cramphorne, and said to him, I cannot say, but she

(meaning the said Elizabeth Canning) was there (meaning in the said house of the said Sufannah Wells) And this deponent further saith, that besides this deponent and her said husband Nathaniel Cramphorne, there was also present the said Frances Langley when the words beforementioned were spoke by the said Judith Natus.

Sworn the twenty-second day of April, 1754, before me

MERRY TESHMAKER.

The Mark of  
E

ELIZABETH CRAMPHORNE.

N U M B E R XLV.

L O N D O N.

NATHANIEL CRAMPHORNE, of Waltham Cross, in the parish of Cheshunt, in the county of Hertford, cordwainer, maketh oath, That yesterday in the evening, being the twenty-first day of April, Judith Natus, wife of Fortune Natus, of the said parish of Cheshunt, came into the dwelling-house of him this deponent, and enquired for one Frances Langley, wife of Joseph Langley, of Waltham Cross afore said, and asked her the said Frances Langley, whether one Thomas Payne, a farmer, wanted any body to pick up stones to-morrow? to which question she the said Frances Langley answered the said Judith Natus, she might come (meaning, as he understood, to pick up stones for the said Thomas Payne) And this deponent further saith, that immediately after such answer as afore said was given to the said Judith Natus, he

this deponent, speaking to the said Judith Natus, said, how can you have the conscience to deny that this poor creature (meaning Elizabeth Canning) was not at Mother Wells's? (meaning at the house of Sufannah Wells, at Enfield Wash, in the county of Middlesex) when you (meaning the said Judith Natus) lodged there? (meaning at the said Sufannah Wells's house) and she answered, and said to him this deponent, I cannot say, but she (meaning the said Elizabeth Canning) was there (meaning in the said house of the said Sufannah Wells) And this deponent further saith, that this deponent's wife, Elizabeth Cramphorne and the said Frances Langley, were both present when the words beforementioned were spoke by the said Judith Natus.

Sworn the twenty-second day of April, 1754, before me at Guildhall, London,

RICHARD SCLATER.

NATHANIEL CRAMPHORNE.

N U M B E R XLVI.

THOMAS CARLETON, of Aldermanbury-Poftern, London, Shopkeeper, saith, That Robert Skarratt, a witness on the trial of Elizabeth Canning, who worked at the Old Change, with Mrs. Waller, sometime before and during the month of January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, during that time lodged and boarded in the house of him the said Thomas Carleton.

That he is well assured, and hereby declares, that the said Robert Skarratt did not lay out of the house of him the said Thomas Carleton any one night in the said Month of January.

That the said Robert Skarratt, at the time afore said, courted Sarah Carleton, the daughter of him the said Thomas Carleton, with whom he intermarried in the month of May then following.

This paper writing was read to and signed by the said Thomas Carleton.

J. COLE.

THOMAS CARLETON.

Extract from Mrs. Waller's book of accompts.

Paid Robert Skarratt for work done by him.

|                   |   |         |
|-------------------|---|---------|
| December 23, 1752 | — | 0 14 10 |
| January 5, 1753   | — | 0 11 8  |
| January 11        | — | 0 9 5   |
| January 20        | — | 0 11 7  |
| January 27        | — | 0 11 4½ |

In all £ 2 18 10½

MRS. WENDLEBOROUGH, and Mrs. Lyon, the two mistresses with whom Elizabeth Canning last lived, say, that the night she left the house of Mrs. Wendleborough, where she had lived twenty months, she lay at the house of Mrs. Lyon. Both say, that she was modest, reserved, and diligent; that she never had any companions come after her of either sex; that she never loitered when sent out upon business; that she very rarely asked to go out, and then only to see her mother, with whom she seldom staid; or to go

to church on a Sunday evening, from whence she returned as soon as the service was over; and that she was never absent from either house, without the approbation of her master or mistress. As to the holiday on the first of January, 1753, Mrs. Lyon positively declares, that she said to her, "Betty, you shall have a holiday this Christmas; and, as the shop will be shut up, I think you shall have it on Monday:" the girl answered, "Very well, madam, whenever you please."



## NUMBER XLVII.

The perjured ALIBI evidence of Abraham Wells and his wife Susannah Wells on the trial of  
—Bonner, the butcher, for a highway robbery, at the sessions in September, 1736.

Abrah. Wells. I live at Enfield Wash; am a butcher. A I came to Smithfield, —in June, —in July, aye in July it was; I am no scholar an't please you, my Lord, —but I came to buy a bullock; I bought it, and up comes Mr. Bonner. How do you do says he? How d'ye do Mr. Bonner says I? What have you bought a bullock says he? Will you go in and drink B says I? Yes, says he. I bought the bullock of a customer I deal with; I paid him for it, and paid him 10 l. I owed him; Mr. Bonner was with me and saw me pay the money; it was in July, and we were in company together five or six hours.

Q. And what then?

Wells. He was in my company and saw me pay the money, that's all.

—Story. I am a butcher; I was in Smithfield along with the gentleman, — the gentleman at the bar at the sign of the Greyhound; I saw the gentleman drinking there the 23d of July.

Q. How came you to remember the 23d of July?

—Story. Because it was market-day, and Friday.

Q. But there are other market-days, are there not?

—Story. I took notice of that day.

Q. Why?

Story. Because I was that day at market, and I E have not been there once since that time. I saw master Wells pay for the bullock.

Q. So you happened to be in the market, luckily at that time that man was paying for the bullock? Bonner was there by accident, and you too?

Story. I knew nothing of Bonner, 'till I saw him F drinking.

Q. Then you was by, when the bullock was paid for?

Story. Yes.

Q. Who was the money paid to?

Story. Master Wells paid it to a farmer, his name G is Foiler, and he lives in Essex. I have nothing more to say; it was the 23d of July, and I have been but once since in Smithfield; this was about 11 o'clock, and we stayed there 'till four or five. I stayed there all the while, and this woman was drinking there too. I went in and out two or three times. I know it was H the 23d of July; and I can give no other reason, but that I was there the 23d of July.

Susan Wells. I came to market along with my husband on Friday July the 23d. I have reason to remember the day, because my husband paid money that day; and going home, I fell off my horse, and did not go out of doors for a fortnight.

Q. If your husband paid money, did he not take a receipt?

Susan Wells. Yes my Lord.

Q. If Foiler is the person he deals with, why did not you bring him here to prove that the bullock was K bought at that time?

Susan Wells. We were not acquainted with the matter 'till Monday last, else we should have brought him.

Abrah. Wells. I paid the money at the Greyhound in Smithfield, and staid there from 11 o'clock to four or L five. But I don't know the man's name that keeps the house.

Q. You know the house where you say he was; why did not you do the good office to bring the man, or some of his tapsters here? That is not so far as Essex. What character does Bonner bear?

Abrah. Wells. A very good character as far as I know: he keeps a shop in Newgate-market, and I have sold him pork and veal in carcases; I know nothing but that he is very honest. (Here he produced Foiler's receipt.)

Q. Who is this John Lyon, that witnessed this receipt?

John Lyon. I am the person. I am a clerk, and live in Aldersgate-street; the last business I was in, was that of clerk to a man of war; I was discharged from thence in February last.

Q. Is not this receipt of your writing?

C Lyon. Yes.

Q. What business have you followed since you were discharged from the man of war?

Lyon. I follow the same business still; and have acted in the station of a clerk to merchants. I happened to be accidentally in Smithfield when the money was paid, and I happened to see Mr. Bonner there. These people I know nothing of. Mr. Bonner asked me to drink, and through their persuasions, I went with him to the Greyhound. Mr. Bonner I have known these twenty years. Wells can neither write nor read; it was at Bonner's request that I wrote the receipt.

Q. There is no doubt but you did; and it is dated the 23d of July. Pray did you ever see Foiler before?

Lyon. No, never. I came about eleven, and staid till after three in the afternoon.

Q. So accidentally being Bonner's acquaintance, you staid all the afternoon: was you ever at that house before?

Lyon. No, never in my life.

Q. Who served the liquor?

Lyon. I don't know.

Q. Bring the man of the house, and his tapster here immediately, and keep these people in court. Who are those people you serve now? (to Lyon.)

Lyon. I have done business for the South-Sea company, and the India company, and for several Spanish merchants in town: I have done business for Mr. Richardson at the London Assurance office. I have wrote for him in the nature of a clerk.

Q. Who else?

Lyon. I don't know; I can't say any one else, particularly.

Q. Mr. Richardson is all of the several that you have served, that you can mention: if you get your livelihood by being a clerk, can't you name some of your employers?

Lyon. I don't know any one else, in London. I live next the Ship alehouse in Aldersgate-street, at Mrs. Bowles's.

Q. At what place did you write for Mr. Richardson, and what was the business you did for him?

Lyon. I wrote for him at my own lodgings; and what I did for him was his own private business, in a book of 60 folios. Mr. Richardson is my relation, and he promised to get me an employment in the office.

Q. Were you used to be at the London Assurance office?

Lyon. I have been there.

Mr. Haswell. I am a director there: I never saw this man there in my life.

Lyon. I have been at Mr. Richardson's office an hundred times.

(Here



(Here the people at the Greyhound appeared.)  
John Broughton. I live at the Greyhound in Smithfield.

Q. Do you know one Wells, a butcher?

Broughton. No. If that is the man, I don't know that I ever saw him in my life before.

Q. Can you recollect that any such persons as these N were at your house the 23d of July? Do you know one Foiler of Essex?

Broughton. No; but I can tell by my books, whether such a one paid for a bullock: I take the money, and set it down in my book, for the graziers; they don't take the money themselves. I have my books at home, and the man must tell me who he bought the bullock of: I don't remember that ever I saw these four people in my life.

Broughton's servant. I know nothing of any of them. I cannot recollect that any persons sat at our house that day four or five hours about selling a bullock.

Q. Do any of you know Foiler?

Broughton. No.

Mr. Maynard. I have known the prisoner 20 years; he is a butcher in Newgate-Market, he has a bad character, and is a reputed highwayman. I know nothing of Foiler; if he is one that useth the markets, I should have known him.

Q. (To Broughton) Do you remember you had any company on the 23d of July, that staid in your house, four or five hours from 11 o'clock?

Broughton. No.

M Broughton's Man. Nor I.

(Here the books from the Greyhound, and the hostler were sent for.)

Mr. Maynard. The way of paying money in Smithfield is thus: the money-taker receives the debt; the master does not give the receipt, but the money-taker gives it; 'tis set down in his book, and he gives the receipt.

Q. (To Wells) Where does Foiler live?

Wells. In the Hundreds somewhere.

(The books are produced.)

Broughton. On the 23d of July, I have but two beasts sold, in my book; and here's none of Foiler's name.

A Juryman. If the money had been paid in your house, should you have entered it in your book?

Broughton. I should, if it had been paid to me: but there is another who takes money at my house, and he lives in the Borough.

Hostler. I have lived at the Greyhound ever since Candlemas; I don't remember that ever I saw any of these people before.

Another witness. *Wells, I am informed, harbours these sort of people; he keeps a butcher's shop and public house at the Rising Sun at Enfield-Wash.*

Wells and his Wife, Story and Lyon were committed to Newgate. Bonner guilty. Death.

Abraham Wells and Sufannah Wells were afterwards convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury: Sufannah was imprisoned, and Abraham imprisoned and pilloried.

## NUMBER XLVIII.

THOMAS LATTIMORE of Enfield, was indicted for stealing a white gelding, value 25s, the property of William Beckley.

He was a second time indicted for stealing a black gelding, value 30s, the property of William Beckley, March 5th.

William Beckley. I lost my horses, and heard from a relation at Cheshunt that they were sold. I went and found that Abraham Wells had bought the white horse, and Edward Stanley the black horse.

Prisoner. Did not you deliver the horses to me to carry them to Cheshunt Marsh?

Beckley. Yes; the prisoner was my next door neighbour in Carbuncle-street in Cheshunt.

Edward Stanley. I bought the black horse of the prisoner. I had often seen him before, but never had heard any ill of him. I gave a guinea for him. About a fortnight afterwards, Beckley claimed the horse, and I told him if it was his he should have it.

A. Wells. I took the prisoner for a very honest man: he offered to sell me a little grey horse, twelve

A hands high, for 10s. He said he bought it at Enfield for 15s before Christmas. I bid him 7s and he took the money.

Prisoner. The prosecutor gave me leave to put the horses in the Marsh.

Court. But who gave you leave to take them out?

Prisoner. Really I can't tell that.

Mr. Taverner. The prisoner was my tenant at 45s a year, I thought him a very honest man.

John Howard. I saw him make his confession to Justice Bacon of Enfield on the 26th of April.

The Confession was read to this effect:

'That about two months ago he stole a grey horse, and sold him the same day to ABRAHAM WELLS for 6s 6d, and spent it ALL in WELLS'S HOUSE, except one shilling which he gave to Elizabeth Smith to lie with her; and ten days afterwards stole a black horse from the same place, and sold him for 21s to Mr Stanly at Newington Butts.'

The jury found him guilty of both Indictments. Death.

## NUMBER XLIX.

EDWARD ALDRIDGE, of Enfield-Wash, A faith, That he was present in the house of Sufannah Wells, at Enfield-Wash aforesaid, on the first day of February, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, at the time the said Sufannah Wells with divers other persons were taken up at the instance of Elizabeth Canning.

That the said Elizabeth Canning declared, that the workshop or hayloft belonging to the said house was the place wherein she was confined, and pointed to a jug, a bason, and a tobacco mould, which she said was in the said hayloft or workshop during her confinement there.

This paper writing was read to and signed by the said Edward Aldridge in my presence,

NICH<sup>O</sup>. CRISP.

That the hole out of the workshop into the kitchen, thro' which the jack-line passed, and over which a beam projected, was on the first of February aforesaid filled up with hay.

That a person in the said workshop looking into the kitchen thro' the said hole, when the hay was taken out, could see no lower of the kitchen window from the ceiling than about a pane and a half of the glass, and could not possibly see any person passing or re-passing; which he afterwards declared to Sir Crisp Gascoyne in a conversation in the house of the said Sufannah Wells.

EDWARD ALDRIDGE.



## NUMBER L.

**T**HOMAS MYLES, of Primrose-street, London, distiller, saith, That some time after the trial of Mary Squires, for robbing Elizabeth Canning in the house of Susannah Wells, at Enfield-Wash, the particular day he does not at this time remember, he and Francis Roberts, of Aldermanbury-Postern, blue-maker, and Edward Rossiter, of Aldermanbury-Postern, baker, in consequence of a message from Sir Crisp Gascoyne, the Lord Mayor, went to the Mansion-house; and being arrived there, the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne read to them several papers, tending to prove, that the said Mary Squires was at Abbotsbury at the time it was said Elizabeth Canning was robbed at Enfield-Wash aforesaid: in answer to which it was urged, that the evidence of the witnesses produced at the said trial by Mary Squires, to prove that she was at Abbotsbury at the time of the said robbery, was inconsistent with the account she gave of herself: to which the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne answered, "Lord, gentlemen, at that time I believed her as guilty as you do: here are minutes (producing them at the same time from his desk) which I myself took of the account she gave: but when I consider the confusion and terror in which she gave this account when she received sentence, I think that no regard ought to be paid to what she said." In answer to this it was urged, that if the account she gave of herself overthrew her defence, as his lordship's observation had implied, he must still believe her guilty, because she had invariably persisted in that account; and since her receiving sentence had repeated it so often, during more than a week, that her goaler had for that reason believed it to be true. The said Sir Crisp Gascoyne then said, "that he knew the gipsies always reckoned by old stile:" in answer to which it was immediately remarked, that if she had reckoned by the old stile, she would not have called New-year's-day the first of January; or if she had, yet she would not have distinguished it as happening on a Monday; for though New-year's-day by the new stile fell on a Monday, yet old New-year's-day happened on a Friday. Upon this the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne broke off the conversation with some expressions of anger; and as the result of all, told the persons present, that "one Squires, a horse-dealer in the borough, was determined to save the gipsy, and had applied to him for that purpose."

[Francis Roberts, of Aldermanbury-Postern, London, blue-maker, being present at the mansion-house during the above recited conversation, saith, That the above contains, as he believes, a true and faithful account of the substance and purport thereof.

Witness J. Payne.

Fran<sup>s</sup> Roberts.]

And the said Thomas Myles further saith, that the said affidavits being attested by one Shirley and one Martin, the son-in-law of the said Squires the horse-dealer, to have been sworn at Abbotsbury, whither the said Shirley and Martin had been to procure affidavits, they objected to the moral character of the said Shirley as invalidating his testimony: and the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne answered, "I allow Shirley to be a man of a very bad character, but you cannot allege any thing against the character of Martin."

And the said Thomas Myles further saith, that before he and the said Francis Roberts and Edward Rossiter had quitted the room of the said mansion-house, the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne asked them the said Francis Roberts, Thomas Myles and Edward Rossiter, if they were willing he should examine the wench (meaning Vertue Hall) and they answered, yes, at any

A time whenever he the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne pleased, and desired to know when he the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne would order her before him for that purpose; to which the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne replied, there was no hurry; in a day or two he should be at leisure, and would let them know.

B And the said Thomas Myles further saith, That he immediately came from the mansion-house to the house of the said Edward Rossiter, and after having discoursed together relating to the affidavits and certificates, mentioned to have been received from Abbotsbury as aforesaid, they agreed to go to the said prison of the Gatehouse to the said Vertue Hall, to inquire if she the said Vertue Hall could inform them what persons frequented the said Susannah Wells's house, and had seen the said Mary Squires there, at the time that the said Mary Squires, her said son and daughter, were by such affidavits sworn to be at Abbotsbury; and went accordingly.

D And the said Thomas Myles further saith, That when they the said Thomas Myles and the said Edward Rossiter came to the gate of the said prison, they were informed that the said Vertue Hall had been sent for by the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne about a quarter of an hour before, whereupon the said Thomas Myles and the said Edward Rossiter went immediately in the utmost haste from the said prison of the Gatehouse to the said mansion-house, and arrived there before the said Vertue Hall.

F And the said Thomas Myles further saith, that after they the said Thomas Myles and Edward Rossiter had been at the door of the said mansion-house a few minutes, the said Vertue Hall came in a coach, attended by two officers and a turnkey of the said prison; and that they the said Thomas Myles and Edward Rossiter went with the said Vertue Hall into a room in the said mansion-house, wherein the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne and several other persons were; and further saith, that the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne, on seeing the said Thomas Myles and Edward Rossiter, asked them how they came to know that the said Vertue Hall was there, or that he the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne had sent for her, or to that effect? To which they answered, they went to the said prison, to inquire of the said Vertue Hall, if she could inform them what persons frequented the house of the said Susannah Wells, and had seen the said Mary Squires there, at the time the said Mary Squires, her son and daughter, were by the said affidavits sworn to be at Abbotsbury.

I And the said Thomas Myles further saith, That then the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne, speaking to them the said Thomas Myles and Edward Rossiter, said he wondered that they should make it a secret to him where the said Vertue Hall was: to which the said K Edward Rossiter answered, they did not make any secret of it, but he believed his lordship did not ask where she was; and that he the very day before told Thomas Ford, clerk of the arraigns (then present) where the said Vertue Hall was, and offered his service to go with the said Thomas Ford to the said Vertue Hall if he wanted to ask her any question, which he the said Edward Rossiter thought was not making it secret; and the said Thomas Ford acknowledged, that the said Edward Rossiter did give him such information, and make him such offer as aforesaid.

L And the said Thomas Myles further saith, That the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne then proceeded to examine the said Vertue Hall in a public room before a considerable number of witnesses; and that she the said Vertue Hall, on such examination, and before such persons as aforesaid, confirmed every fact to which she was so interrogated that she had sworn to at



at the trial of the said Mary Squires: whereupon the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne told the said Vertue Hall she was perjured, and that if she would tell him the truth no harm should come to her for what she said then: and the said Vertue Hall then looked about her, and the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne bid her look at him, saying, 'tis I can protect you, and not them; will you tell me the truth? And the said Vertue Hall cried, and said, I have said nothing but the truth: whereupon some person (whom the said Thomas Myles doth not particularly remember) said, perhaps she will speak to your lordship freer alone, or words to that effect; and the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne then got out of his chair, and taking a candle and candlestick in his hand, and going towards the door, said to the said Vertue Hall, come then and go along with me; and turning to Sir John Phillips, then present, said, come Sir John, do you go along with us: and the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne, the said Sir John Phillips, and the said Vertue Hall, went out of the said room together, and had been absent about twenty minutes (as near as the said Thomas Myles can remember as to the time) when the said Sir John Phillips came back into the said room (where the said Vertue Hall had been first examined in the presence of divers persons as aforesaid) and said, why gentlemen 'tis even so, this wench (meaning the said Vertue Hall) has denied all she swore at the Old Baily; but there are some difficulties which his lordship cannot yet get over.

And the said Thomas Myles further saith, that a few minutes afterwards the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne and the said Vertue Hall came into the room where the company were together as aforesaid; and when the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne had seated himself in his chair, he asked the said Vertue Hall if what she swore at the Old Baily against the said Mary Squires and the said Susannah Wells was false or true; and the said Vertue Hall answered, it is all false, my lord.

And the said Thomas Myles further saith, that the said Edward Rossiter then desired the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne's leave to ask the said Vertue Hall a question; which being permitted, the said Edward Rossiter said, he would be glad to know, if what she swore at the Old Baily was false, how her the said Vertue Hall's story came to agree with the said Elizabeth Canning's? And the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne replied, that is easily answered; but I'll ask her, and put the question to her accordingly; but the said Vertue Hall made no answer.

And the said Thomas Myles further saith, That one White, an officer then present, said, my lord, I'll tell you how that was; and the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne said, come, White, tell us how it was; whereupon the said White declared, that the said Vertue Hall heard the said Elizabeth Canning examined before Mr. Teshmaker; and the said Edward Rossiter then said, he denied that, and that he could produce several persons to swear the said Vertue Hall did not hear the said Elizabeth Canning examined before the said Mr. Teshmaker; and speaking to the said White, said, if you remember, Mr. White, Vertue Hall was the last person called in; and that all that the said Mr. Teshmaker asked the said Elizabeth Canning in the presence of the said Vertue Hall was, what she the said Elizabeth Canning had to say to that young woman (meaning Vertue Hall) and if the said Vertue Hall meddled with or did any thing to her; and the said Elizabeth Canning answered, that she the said Vertue Hall stood by and laughed at her while her stays were cut off, but did not meddle with or say any thing to her, or words to that effect; and that the said Mr. Teshmaker did not make any other or further examination of the said Elizabeth Canning

in the presence of the said Vertue Hall: and saith, that the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne the same evening sent for the keeper of the Poultry Compter, and committed the said Vertue Hall into his custody.

And the said Thomas Myles further saith, That the Thursday following the said Elizabeth Canning, Vertue Hall, Edward Rossiter and Francis Roberts, and divers other persons, attended at the mansion-house, at which time the said Vertue Hall again declared, that what she had sworn at the Old Baily on the said trial was false; and saith, that the said Edward Rossiter then asked the said Vertue Hall, whether she did not remember his coming to her soon after she was committed to the Gatehouse, and asking her if she knew one Ezra Whiffin? And she answered she very well remembered the said Edward Rossiter's coming to and asking her such question; whereupon the said Edward Rossiter desired the said Vertue Hall to acquaint the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne what answer she made him; and she the said Vertue Hall remaining silent, the said Edward Rossiter insisted on her answering the aforesaid question, and the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne did then also insist on the same; and whereupon the said Vertue Hall acknowledged, that she did inform him the said Edward Rossiter, that the day before she was taken up the second time at the house of the said Susannah Wells (which was on or about the eighth day of February one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three) the said Ezra Whiffin came into the house of the said Susannah Wells, at which time there was only Sarah Howitt and Vertue Hall in the said Wells's parlour; and that upon his the said Ezra Whiffin's coming in, she the said Vertue Hall was sent out for a pitcher of water, that she might not hear what was said by the said Ezra Whiffin and Sarah Howitt; and that when she the said Vertue Hall returned into the said parlour, she found them the said Ezra Whiffin and Sarah Howitt making a note or writing, to make people believe the said Ezra Whiffin was in that room of the said Susannah Wells's house wherein the said Elizabeth Canning was confined, during the time of her confinement; and that the said Sarah Howitt should have wrote it, but not being able to write it well enough, the said Ezra Whiffin wrote it: and saith, that the said Edward Rossiter then asked the said Vertue Hall, if that was a false story, how she could invent it? and if he asked her the said Vertue Hall any thing about a note, or his the said Ezra Whiffin's being there at that time? And she answered, no, he the said Edward Rossiter never did.

And the said Thomas Myles further saith, That the said Vertue Hall then said the said Ezra Whiffin was in that room wherein the said Elizabeth Canning was confined about the middle of January one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three to look after a sign; and that thereupon the said Edward Rossiter desired she the said Vertue Hall might then repeat what she had said about the sign, which she did accordingly: and the said Edward Rossiter then desired the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne to take particular notice what she the said Vertue Hall had declared relating to the sign; for that he could prove that the said Ezra Whiffin was in possession of that sign early in December. And the said Edward Rossiter then desired to ask the said Vertue Hall, if she did not remember, that the first Sunday after she was committed to prison, he came to see her in the said prison of the Gatehouse, and brought his wife and a young woman with him? and she the said Vertue Hall answered, yes, she did remember it very well: whereupon he desired, that she the said Vertue Hall would acquaint the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne of what she had informed them concerning an apron; which question being insisted on, she acknowledged,



knownedged, that she asked what sort of an apron it was the young woman (meaning the said Elizabeth Canning) was robbed of; and the wife of the said Edward Rossiter answered, she could not tell; and speaking to the young woman aforesaid, whose name was Mary Lyon, said, can you, Mary? And the said Mary Lyon answered, yes, and described the apron; and the said Vertue Hall replied, she would be hanged if the gipsy woman, Mary Squires's eldest daughter, had not that apron; for she observed her to have a good white apron after the young woman (meaning the said Elizabeth Canning) was brought to the said Susannah Wells's house, which she never knew her the said Mary Squires to have before; and the said Edward Rossiter then asked the said Vertue Hall, if that was a false story how she came to tell it; and if he or any one else asked her any thing about an apron till she had mentioned it? And she the said Vertue Hall answered, no, they never did ask her any thing about it.

And the said Thomas Myles further saith, that the pitcher and bed-gown mentioned in the trial afore-

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the said Thomas Myles, in the presence of

J. PAYNE.

## NUMBER LI.

**WILLIAM MEDCALF**, of Enfield-Highway, glazier and painter, saith, That on the eighth day of January last was twelve month, accounting by the old style (by which style he constantly accounted at that time) which was the nineteenth day of January new style, he carried home a sign which he had new painted for Ezra Whiffin, of Enfield Wash, and which the said Ezra Whiffin had bought of S. Wells.

This paper writing was read to and signed by the said William Medcalf, in my presence,

NICH<sup>o</sup>. CRISP.

## NUMBER LII.

**BARRISON**, of Edmonton, labourer, who works at Mr. Justice Galliard's, says, that his daughter, as she informed him, returned late from Waltham statute in the year 1752, and enquired at the house of Susannah Wells at Enfield-Wash for a lodging. That when she was admitted into the house, she told Wells that she had no money; to which Wells replied, that she would give her a lodging and a supper too, and that she did not want money.

That the girl thankfully accepted the offer; but that after she had supped, a gentleman in a laced waistcoat was introduced to her, who called for wine, and began to solicit her to familiarities with which she could not comply; and, upon her refusal, made some attempts which frightened her very much.

That she resisted him with all her might, and cried out; upon which the gentleman, perceiving her to be in earnest, desisted, spoke kindly to her, and told her that she need not be frightened, for that he would do her no injury, nor attempt any thing against her consent.

That she then took courage, and, after much persuasion, drank a glass of wine.

That the gentleman and Wells drank the rest of the wine between them; and, after he was gone, Wells was very angry with her for not having com-

plained, having been produced before the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne, he the said Sir Crisp Gascoyne detained the same; and the said Thomas Ford said, he did not doubt but he should find an owner for the said gown in two or three days.

And the said Thomas Myles further saith, That he was present the whole time of the examination of the said Vertue Hall at the mansion-house, and that when the said Elizabeth Canning was about to take up the said pitcher and bed-gown, some person (whom particularly he doth not remember) asked her the said Elizabeth Canning what she was going to do with them? And she answered, she was going to take them to her mother's.

And the said Thomas Myles further saith, that he did not hear the said Elizabeth Canning declare that the said bed-gown was her mother's, or any words of such import; and that if she the said Elizabeth Canning had spoke those words, or words of such import, he verily believes he should have heard the same, being present as aforesaid.

THOMAS MYLES.

That about a fortnight after he carried the said sign home (for a day or two he cannot take upon him to remember) he told the said Ezra Whiffin he apprehended that he might buy a couple of sign irons cheap at the house of the said Susannah Wells, believing she must be still in possession of the irons belonging to the sign purchased by the said Ezra Whiffin as aforesaid, and that he the said Ezra Whiffin declared he would go and buy the said irons.

WILLIAM MEDCALF.

plied, and told her that it would have been better for her if she had; and that if she would yet comply, she should live well with them, and be happy.

That upon her persisting to reject this proposal, and crying very much, Wells thrust her up into the room over the parlour, and locked her in, where she cried all night, being greatly terrified at her situation; and the next morning begged to be released: but Wells refused to let her go; and insisted, that she should either pay for the wine, her supper, and her lodging, or do as they did.—That the girl then declared, she would break out at the window: Wells replied, that she would then indict her for a robbery; and still kept her there by force, till nine o'clock; when seeing a young man, whom she knew, go by with a team, she made a noise and called out to him, telling him she was kept there by force. That the man then came to the house, and demanded the girl, whom Wells still refused to release, till he threatened to bring others to assist him and break open the door.

This account was given by Barrison, and the girl told the same story to Mr. Gay, of Enfield, brewer, and Mr. Jarvis, of Enfield, farrier, who confirmed the above account, August 23d, 1754, to Nich<sup>o</sup> Crisp and J. Payne.

NUMBER



## N U M B E R LIII.

**J**OSEPH RUSSELL and RICHARD FROOME, two of the jury for trying the issue between our sovereign lord the king and Elizabeth Canning, spinster, upon an indictment for perjury, at, &c. each speaking for himself, and not one for the other, jointly and severally make oath and say, That these deponents, and the rest of the jurors sworn to try the said issue, agreed in their verdict first delivered to the court, and which said verdict was unanimously agreed to be reduced into, and was accordingly reduced into writing; and was, that the said E. Canning was guilty of perjury, but not wilful and corrupt, as these deponents, or either of them, did not apprehend or believe, that she the said E. Canning knew or believed the facts by her sworn in her evidence against M. Squires, upon the trial of the said M. Squires, were not true when she so swore the same. But these deponents say they were

A induced to join in and agree to the verdict that is recorded, believing that the words wilful and corrupt were mere matter of form, and understanding it to be the opinion of the court that the said jury could not bring in their verdict in the manner they did at first, and not from an opinion or belief that the said E. Canning had any intent to charge the said M. Squires falsely, or maliciously and deliberately to cause or procure the said M. Squires to be untruly convicted. And these deponents further say, that they are very uneasy in their minds, and dissatisfied in their consciences, by finding that the verdict delivered by them, and recorded as aforesaid, is understood and imports a conviction of the said E. Canning of deliberate wilful and intended perjury, in swearing facts which she knew to be false.

JOSEPH RUSSELL,  
RICHARD FROOME,

## N U M B E R LIV.

**J**OSEPH RUSSELL, one of the jurors sworn to try the issue between our sovereign lord the king and E. Canning, spinster, upon an indictment for perjury, at the sessions of oyer and terminer holden for the city of London, the 24th day of April last and the following days, at Justice Hall in the Old-Baily, in the suburbs of the said city, maketh oath and saith, That when the said jurors went out of court to consider of their verdict, they began to examine from the notes taken by them in court the evidence on behalf of the prosecution; and that when they had proceeded therein so far as the testimony of about twelve or fourteen witnesses (to the best of this deponent's remembrance as to the number of such witnesses) making their observations on those whose testimony either appeared to deserve credit, or to be exceptionable, an officer (whose name this deponent doth not know) came (as he said) from the court, to know whether the jury were agreed in their verdict: whereupon Parsons, one of the jury, said, how can they think we can agree on a verdict in so short a time? others of the jury said, you find the court is impatient, there is a perjury in the two informations that lie on the table: others declared that was not the thing they were come to yet: and one (the foreman, to the best of this deponent's remembrance and belief) said, if you can make those two examinations one thing, there is no perjury; but as one mentions all the water to be drank up on one day, and the other mentions its being made an end of on a different day, there is a perjury: whereupon it was urged by several of the jury, that that was not a wilful and corrupt perjury: and it was then (without further examination of the evidence in behalf of the prosecution, or any examination of the evidence in behalf of the defendant, or once reading of the indictment, or any mention being made of the criminal import thereof) unanimously agreed to bring in the defendant guilty of perjury, but not wilful and corrupt. And he this deponent then speaking to the foreman said, Mr. Foreman, as we have agreed of a perjury, but not wilful and corrupt, write it down, for fear you should make a mistake in giving of it in; which the foreman did accordingly. And he this deponent took the same out of his hand to read it, and finding it to be as aforesaid, returned it again. And this deponent further saith, that such verdict as aforesaid was delivered by the foreman to the court; who being dissatisfied therewith, directed the jury to go out a second time. And this deponent further saith, that he cannot remember particularly what passed or was said in court between the jury's delivering in their first verdict and going out a second

A time to re-consider it; but saith, that he this deponent did not see, nor does he believe, that there was any copy of the indictment against the defendant E. Canning before the jury, nor did he hear the meaning or purport of such indictment once mentioned by a single person on the jury whilst they were considering of their verdicts, or either of them: nor did he this deponent at that time, nor doth he now believe, that the defendant E. Canning is guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, in swearing falsely against Mary Squires; but saith, that on comparing and considering the evidence, as well on the part of the prosecution, as in behalf of the said defendant E. Canning, he then did, and doth now believe, that Mary Squires was at the house of mother Wells, at Enfield-Wash, and that she the said defendant E. Canning was wronged at Enfield-Wash. And this deponent further saith, that whilst the said jury were out a second time considering of their verdict, several of them were for bringing in the defendant E. Canning not guilty, alleging that they did not believe her guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, or of any other perjury or crime, than that of her variations in her several examinations in regard to the time of her having drank up her water as aforesaid: but the foreman of the jury declaring they could not bring in the said E. Canning not guilty, because they had already found her guilty of perjury; it was upon that account, and for that reason and no other, as this deponent believes, agreed by the said jury, by their said second verdict, to bring in the defendant E. Canning guilty of a perjury (no other reason, argument or motive whatsoever being mentioned, to the best of this deponent's knowledge, remembrance or belief, by any one of the said jury.) And this deponent further saith, that he should not have been induced to join in and agree to such verdict, had he known or considered that it is the act of the mind, and not an undesigned mistake (to which every one from the imperfection of human nature is liable) that constitutes the offence whereof the said E. Canning was indicted; or if he had then considered (as he ought) that whether the last or remainder of the water was drank on the Friday preceding the day the said E. Canning escaped from Enfield-Wash, or but a few hours before she made her escape, it could have no tendency to prove the said M. Squires guilty; or if she was guilty, could not aggravate or lessen her guilt. And this deponent further saith, that when the jury agreed to such second verdict, they agreed earnestly to recommend E. Canning to the mercy of the court (which recommendation was unanimously agreed to by all the jury, and not objected to by any one, to this deponent's knowledge or belief.) And this deponent



ponent further faith, that whilst the jury were considering of their said verdicts, he doth not remember to have heard, nor doth he believe, any one of the said jury declared his belief that the said defendant E. Canning was guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, the crime whereof she stood indicted: and that he this deponent would not, nor hath he any reason to apprehend or believe, that any one of the said jury would have agreed to their said first verdict; or upon bringing in of the second, would (in pursuance of what was previously and unanimously agreed to as aforesaid) have recommended the said E. Canning to the mercy of the court, had they believed her guilty of a crime so heinous in its nature, and so dangerous in its consequences, as wilful and corrupt perjury, with an intent to take away the life of an innocent person, which, in the opinion of this deponent, deserves a more severe sentence than that passed on the said E. Canning, rather than a mitigation thereof. And this deponent further faith, that after the said jury had delivered in their said second or last verdict, and before they came out of court, Thomas Ford, clerk of the arraigns, asked him this deponent what he thought of it now? to whom this deponent immediately declared, that he this deponent believed the girl (the said E. Canning) was wronged at Enfield-Wash more than ever he did before: which circumstance he this deponent repeated in court on the 13th day of May last, when he made his first affidavit relating to the verdict of the said jury, in the hearing of the said Thomas Ford, who in no wise contradicted the same. And this deponent further faith, that the said Parsons, on the 12th

day of May, declared, in the hearing of Richard Froome, one of the said jury, Thomas Hunt, and him this deponent; that the sentiments of him the said Parsons, respecting the said E. Canning and the said verdicts, were the same of those of this deponent as above stated; but that the said Parsons had consulted a friend, who had advised him not to make any affidavit, for which reason he declined it, or to that effect. And this deponent further faith, that he this deponent is an utter stranger to all the persons who have had, or now have, the direction and management of the defence of E. Canning (the said Thomas Hunt only excepted) whom this deponent knew during his clerkship, being then his neighbour, but had not spoken to the said Thomas Hunt during E. Canning's trial, or for twelve months before: but he had been with the mother of the said E. Canning, and had declared to her, and in public, his dissatisfaction and concern at the said verdict of the said jury, and his utter ignorance of the import and consequence thereof at the time he joined in the same: after which the said Thomas Hunt came to him this deponent, in order to draw up and settle the affidavit made by this deponent and Richard Froome, another of the jury, on the said 13th day of May last: and faith his making the present affidavit proceeds from his own motion and free-will; and that it is made with a strict regard to truth, as well as a sincere desire to prevent, as far as in him lies, the said E. Canning's suffering that infamy and punishment which he is fully satisfied she has in no wise merited.

Sworn the 10th day of June, 1754, before me, at my house,

ROBERT SCOTT.

JOS. RUSSELL.

## NUMBER LV.

To the persons assembled about the Sessions House in the Old-Bailey.

Wednesday, May 1st, 1754.

**A**LTHOUGH nothing can be said to have been proved against Elizabeth Canning till her evidence has been heard, which before to-morrow night may establish her innocence beyond a doubt; yet various attempts have been made to prejudice the public against her. Among other charges utterly false and infamous, it has been published, that her managers (who have scarcely received enough from the charitably disposed to pay the current charge of this tedious trial) have hired you to obstruct justice. None of you present, none living, can say, that one word

prompting you to espouse her side has been uttered by any one concerned for her. If you have any regard for public justice, for this poor injured girl, or for yourselves—by all that is dear to you, be persuaded to peace, and without the least murmur or insult to any to wait the event of this business—God and her innocence have hitherto supported her, in the opinion of many, thro' unexampled distresses: leave it to God and her innocence only to carry her through this, and all will be well.

## NUMBER LVI.

In the postscript to the Whitehall Evening Post of June 1, appeared the following paragraph:

**O**N Thursday Elizabeth Knot was tried at the Old-Bailey, for stealing two gowns from a female acquaintance of hers, and was found guilty of single felony.—This woman at the last sessions appeared as a principal witness, to prove the return of Elizabeth Canning to London.

This story, with a more malicious turn, was repeated the next morning, June 2, in The London Daily Advertiser and Inspector, as follows:

“ Thursday last Elizabeth Knot, one of the evidences in behalf of the virtuous Mrs. Elizabeth Canning at her late trial for perjury at the Old-Bailey,

was at the same place found guilty of feloniously stealing two gowns from a female acquaintance: 'tis hoped, however, that means will be found to prove this poor injured Mrs. Knot innocent of the fact, as the public have been so well and so often assured, that none but persons of reputation and character were engaged in support of that famous modern story-teller.”

From the Gazetteer of June the 4th.

The public are hereby assured, that Elizabeth Knot, who was tried at the Old Baily for stealing two gowns, and found guilty of single felony, was  
m so



so far from appearing at the last sessions as a principal witness to prove the return of Elizabeth Canning to London, as is positively asserted in the Whitehall Evening Post of the 1st inst. and in the London Daily Advertiser and Inspector of the next day, that she was not subpoenaed or examined on the trial of Elizabeth Canning, to that or any other fact: and the authors of those paragraphs are in this public manner called upon to prove what is there asserted.

Elizabeth Knot had, indeed, some time since,

given to one of Elizabeth Canning's friends a circumstantial detail of such incidents related to her by Vertue Hall in the gatehouse, before and after the boasted Recantation, as might have been urged to prove that this Recantation was made under such circumstances as rendered it of little weight, when opposed to a testimony upon oath; but her character prevented her being subpoenaed or called, or intended to be subpoenaed or called, for Elizabeth Canning.

## NUMBER LVII.

From the INSPECTOR, N° 186.

Published Friday June 7th, 1754.

\* \* The marks of reference (N° 1.) (N° 2.) &c. in this paper, direct to the passages that are distinguished by the same numbers in the following affidavit of Mr. BUTTS, in NUMB. LIX.

THE INSPECTOR, encouraged by the opinion of the generality of unprejudiced persons (the bulk of his own acquaintance) takes it for granted, that Elizabeth Canning, less guilty than her abettors, has been prompted to a great part of what she has done by others; and that rather than expose them to punishment by confession, she has cheerfully gone through a series of uncommon distresses, and now as patiently submits to the sentence that has passed upon her. After observing, that *the means to obtain this confession, is to bring her to a just and cool sense of her fault, by putting her under the direction of—THE ORDINARY; and (having before experienced the advantages of closetting) to keep from her all her friends, who, to impose upon a weak mind, dare to claim the authority of a pretended piety,* he proceeds as follows:

What I have been informed in this matter, I shall declare openly; as I have received those accounts from persons of distinguished probity and honour; and think the purport of them to be of general concern; requesting, in the name of candour, that none will wrest my expressions into personal accusation against any, for I intend no such thing.

A gentleman, whose office as well as character have a claim to some respect, went early in a morning to the prison to see Canning; not out of an idle curiosity, but with hope she might be inclined to speak candidly, and might take the opportunity of his visit to do it: he received for answer, that he could not be admitted to her; for there were orders that only certain persons should see her. The reply to this unexpected answer was, that what he had solicited as a favour, he demanded upon this refusal as a matter of right; for being a magistrate he might insist upon seeing a prisoner. The return to this was still, that he could not be admitted without the particular authority of some other person, to whom there was an offer to send. This gentleman, not chusing obligations of such a kind, declined it, and came away.

Three gentlemen at another time, two of whom are magistrates, made a visit to the prison of the same kind, and with the same expectations; for however the girl might have been buoy'd up with foolish hopes before, they imagined that the terrors of a prison, and a sentence, might induce her, if she had any thing to divulge, to make a confession.

These gentlemen had the permission they desired to see her; but they were met upon the stairs by one who countermanded that order, and told them they should not have admittance: as this was an insolence not supported by (N° 1.) any power or office, they

got the better of the obstacle, and the person was reprimanded in a severe and proper manner.

They found the girl surrounded by (N° 2.) a circle of enthusiasts, who believed, or pretended to believe her innocent; and instead of the rational part, the admonishing her to declare whatever was the truth, were supporting her against her sentence; profaning the most sacred names; and telling her (N° 3.) *the Lord God was with her in the prison*, as if there were places where the Creator of the world was not; and that her Lord and Saviour, if she was pilloried, would stand upon her right hand to protect her.

(N° 4.) Upon the table were bottles full and empty, to support the weakness of the flesh; and in her hand a book, which was, as the enthusiasts about her said, the next in value to the Scriptures: (N° 6.) *If I were to repeat the title it would not be known.* Is this, let me appeal to the whole world, is this a conduct to obtain confession? Is it probable that a young and ignorant creature, (N° 5.) *inflamed, perhaps, with wine,* and made drunk with enthusiasm, should ever be brought to a sense of her condition? Certainly a moderate allowance, retirement, and the exhortation of a disinterested clergyman, would give the ground of a more reasonable expectation.

One of the gentlemen who made this visit, spoke to her with mildness and solemnity: he told her, they imagined she might have something upon her mind which she wished to disclose, and professing themselves to mean friendly to her in this visit, they invited her to take the opportunity of speaking. The girl changed countenance; as this gentleman spoke to her, (N° 7.) *she rose from her seat and came toward him, with all the appearance of beginning an instant and a full confession:* the people who were about her intercepted, and prevented her from speaking.

Thus ended also this visit, fruitlessly, after the most promising appearance: and thus, I suppose, remains the girl, secluded by her pretended friends, from all who really would be such; and the very hope of a confession cut off. Whether this be lawful, or against law, I am ignorant; certainly it is against reason. In whose particular power it lies to prevent it, I do not know; but whosoever has that power, to him I presume to address these relations, and to declare the persons, requesting him, in the name of justice, if others have hitherto acted as they pleased, to exert that power; to let this criminal be treated, tho' not with severity, yet as a criminal, and to join the universal endeavour to penetrate, if that be possible, into the depth of this affair.



I must expect, for this, the torrent of abuse and falsity so often let loose upon me by those who espouse *Canning*, and not *justice*; but the calumny of such men is contemptible. I hope, in the course of these papers, I can have offended no others, *for I am of no*

*party*: if I have, I take this opportunity to declare, that it has been *without any Intention*; whatever I have written having been *general*, and never meant to reflect upon any particular person.

## NUMBER LVIII.

From the Gazetteer of June the 8th.

**T**HE writer of the Inspector, having in his paper of June the 7th, given an account of some very extraordinary incidents relating to Elizabeth Canning since her confinement in Newgate, he is, in this public manner, called upon to declare, at what time those incidents happened, who were the persons concerned, and upon what authority his assertions are grounded; after which he may be thought worthy of a reply. In the mean time the friends of Elizabeth Canning content themselves with printing, for the satisfaction of the public, the following certificate:

June 7, 1754.

**T**HE many falsities daily propagated in relation to the story of Elizabeth Canning, oblige me to acquaint the public, that soon after the commitment of that unhappy girl to Newgate, I was requested by one

A of her friends to visit her as a clergyman. I have visited her often, without giving notice of my coming; and always found the appearance of order, decency, and sobriety, both in the prisoner and her few attendants. I have conversed with her alone, and in the presence of her friends, on the crime for which she was indicted; I have read to, and prayed with her and them; and as she professed herself a member of the church of England, she always joined cordially and earnestly in the devotional offices of the liturgy; nor have I been able to discover any thing that could give occasion to a charge of Enthusiasm. On the contrary, the appearance, the conversation, and the behaviour of Elizabeth Canning have, to the best of my observation, been always such, as indicated a mind not unsettled in the principles of religion, or conscious of flagrant guilt.

WILLIAM REYNER,

Rector of St. Mary, Magdalen, Old Fish-street.

## NUMBER LIX.

From the Gazetteer of June 12th.

**A**S the writer of the Inspector has taken no notice of the public call upon him to authenticate his bold assertions on Friday last to the prejudice of Elizabeth Canning, any more than the author of the falsehood inserted in the Whitehall Evening Post, in relation to Elizabeth Knot—a full refutation upon oath of his malicious detail of Friday last, will be inserted in this paper to-morrow.

The Affidavit of Mr. THOMAS BUTTS, first printed in the Gazetteer of June 13.

\* \* (N<sup>o</sup>. 1.) (N<sup>o</sup>. 2.) &c. refer to the passages that are distinguished by the same numbers in the preceding paper from the INSPECTOR, in Numb. LVII.

**I**MMEDIATELY after the jury brought in their second verdict against Elizabeth Canning, the court was moved—"that she might be indulged with a separate room, have always a friend or two with her, and not be intruded on by strangers without her consent,"—(N<sup>o</sup>. 1.) which was approved and directed. The steps taken to procure the recantation of Virtue Hall; the manner in which that affair had been misrepresented in the public papers; and the suggestion of Mary Squires's council in open court, "that a confession might be obtained from Canning also in a prison;" rendered that motion prudent, which compassion first prompted. Mr. Reyner's testimony has undeceived the public in regard to the pretended enthusiasm of Canning and her friends: and the following affidavit, which can be confirmed by other persons of credit, will best shew the intention of the visitors, and justify the apprehensions of the visited.

London.] Thomas Butts, of the parish of St. Luke, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, maketh oath and faith, that about four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the eleventh day of May one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, to the best of this deponent's remembrance and belief as to the time, there were (N<sup>o</sup>. 2.) present in that room in the prison of Newgate, in which Elizabeth Canning, a prisoner, is confined, the said Elizabeth Canning, Thomas Colley her uncle, James Thorne, a young woman whose name this deponent knows not, William Kemp, and this deponent, and no other person or persons: during which time Richard Akerman, the keeper of the said prison, came up to the said room, and introduced three persons therein, two of whom declared to, or in the hearing of him, this deponent, their names to be Lediard and Smith, and that they were justices of the peace; the name of the other this deponent doth not remember to have heard, nor doth he now know. And this deponent further faith, that whilst the said Richard Akerman and the three persons last named continued in the room aforesaid, a conversation was begun and carried on between the persons, and to the following purport, which this deponent can, with some degree of certainty, remember, as well from the singularity thereof, and his having since frequently mentioned the same, as from his apprehending such visit to be made with an unfriendly view or design against the said Elizabeth Canning.

Akerman †. These are gentlemen in the commission that are come to see Mrs. Canning.

Lediard. I have the honour to bear his Majesty's commission. I am come to see you, Mrs. Canning, believing you may have something upon your mind that you may wish to disclose. I have a great friendship for you, and pity you most heartily in your un-

† Mr. Akerman did not continue long in the room; but after saying, upon justice Lediard's first desiring Mr. Kemp and Mr. Butts to quit the room, and Mr. Kemp's absolute refusal to go out unless he was turned out by Mr. Akerman, that he had no authority to turn him out, he added, *I suppose gentlemen my presence is not necessary*, or words to that effect, and immediately retired.

happy



happy condition. I am come, therefore, to examine you, and ask you a few questions.

Smith. Aye, Justice Lediard has been the girl's good friend, and has it in his power to serve her; and, G for my part, my heart bleeds for her.

Butts. Gentlemen, you make large professions to this girl; but we don't know that you are her friends, (you may, or may not:) but this we know, that she has enemies who come here endeavouring to trepan her; and she has been advised by her friends to enter H into no examination, or answer any questions.—I believe, Betty, you don't chuse to answer any questions—Do you?

E. Canning. (*Rising up*) No, Sir, I don't chuse to answer any. (*Sits down again.*)

Smith. Pray, Sir, who are you, that take upon I you thus to dictate to the girl?

Butts. My name, Sir, is Thomas Butts: I am one of his Majesty's Landwaiters ||; and I live in Ratcliff-row, in the parish of St. Luke (here Smith, with a pencil, wrote, or pretended to write down, what was said). And now, Sir, pray who are you? K

Lediard. Sir, he is also a justice of the peace, and his name is Smith. By what authority did you ask the justice that question? I think it was very impertinent.

Kemp. Pray, Sir, how could my friend read justice in his face?

Lediard. (to Butts) Pray, Sir, how long have you known this girl?

Butts. I have known her about *three weeks*.

Lediard. (to Kemp) And how long have you known her Sir?

Kemp. I have known her about *half an hour*.

Lediard. Then curiosity brought you here.

Kemp. Sir, I came from two motives, curiosity and pity. I say pity, because I believe her innocent of the crime laid to her charge; and I think she has had hard usage.

Smith. There; you see how this poor wretch is, by pretended friends, spirited up to persist in her story. N —We are her friends, and would help her; but you deceive her with vain hopes; for what can save her from the pillory and transportation?

Butts. What can save her, Sir! His Majesty's clemency.

Smith. His Majesty, Sir! what can he do in the O case of perjury?

Lediard. To be sure his Majesty can pardon; he being the fountain of all mercy.

Smith. I don't pretend to understand much of the law.

Butts. His Majesty is a gracious prince.—She has P many friends since her trial, that she had not before.—I believe a hundred to one.—I therefore hope her case will be properly represented to the King.

Smith. There, you see how this girl is spirited up. He says she has now a thousand friends where she had but one.

Kemp. Sir, you multiply by tens; my friend said a hundred to one.

Smith. O, that is only ninety-nine difference.

Kemp. It is nine hundred difference.

Butts. As to spiriting her up, Sir, I acknowledge we do.—I tell her she has cause to be chearful, from R a consciousness of her own innocence; and I advise her to trust in the living God, who has hitherto supported her, and I doubt not will to the end: (*here was a general sneer.*) I am sorry, Gentlemen, that advising a person to trust in God should give offence to justices of the peace.

|| Mr. Butts is a Deputy King's Waiter; but his employment being in all respects the same with a Landwaiter's, the Deputy King's Waiters are generally called Landwaiters.

Lediard. No, Sir, That can't give offence; 'tis good advice.

Smith. (or Stranger) O, these are your Whitfieldites!

Butts. Betty, do you know Mr. Whitfield?

E. Canning. No, Sir.

Butts. Do you know any of his followers?

E. Canning. No, Sir.

Butts. Do you know me to be one of his followers?

E. Canning. No, Sir.

Butts. There, Gentlemen, you have not hit the mark.

Lediard. Child, what book is that in your hand?

Butts. Shew the Gentlemen your book.—It is Kempis's Imitation of Christ. Betty, you need not be ashamed of it. I believe it's the best book she can read, except the Bible. (*Here the girl got up, gave the book to him, and returned to her seat.*)

Lediard. It is a very good book, to be sure.—Well, Sir (addressing himself to Mr. Kemp) you say you have been here half an hour, and you have satisfied your curiosity.—Now, Sir, you'll be pleased to withdraw, and give us the same opportunity.

Kemp. No, Sir, we don't think that it is proper; nor will we leave the room for you, Gentlemen.

Lediard. I find nothing can be done; but, before L we go, I would ask something, which shall be only a previous question. (Then, addressing himself to Elizabeth Canning, he said) I ask, whether you will answer me any questions that I shall put to you.

E. Canning. No, Sir, I have said the whole truth in court, and nothing but the truth: and I don't chuse to answer any question, unless it be in court again.

M And this deponent further saith, that no such expressions, or words of such import, as that (N<sup>o</sup>. 3.) *the Lord God was with Elizabeth Canning in prison, and that her Lord and Saviour, if she was pillory'd, would stand upon her right hand to protect her*; or any expression of a serious and religious kind, other and besides those mentioned in the above recited conference, were made use of by any person in the company at the time and place aforesaid.

And this deponent further saith, that when the said Richard Akerman, the said person whose name this deponent doth not know, and the said justices Lediard and Smith, came into the said room, the flap of the table that stood between the two windows, and is the only table in the room, was down; and that the said justice Smith went to the said table, and rested against it; and that there was (N<sup>o</sup>. 4.) no bottle or bottles, either full or empty, standing on the said table, to the best of this deponent's knowledge, remembrance, or belief.

Q And this deponent further saith, that after the said Richard Akerman, the said person whose name this deponent doth not know, and the said justices Lediard and Smith, were gone away out of the said room; he, this deponent, and the said William Kemp, drank each of them one glass of wine, and no more, out of a bottle which he had not before seen, and which was not on the said table at the time aforesaid; but that the said Elizabeth Canning did not, whilst this deponent was in the said room at the time aforesaid, (N<sup>o</sup>. 5.) drink any of the said wine, or any other liquor, tea only excepted; nor did this deponent see any other bottle or other vessel containing any sort of strong liquors.

S And this deponent further saith, that though he has been very often in the said room, sometimes twice, and once three times in a day, as well in the evening



as at other times, yet he never saw the said Elizabeth Canning drink (N<sup>o</sup>. 5.) a drop of wine or any other strong liquor, excepting a single glass of wine and water, which she drank on the evening of the day on which she received sentence.

And this deponent further saith, that the (N<sup>o</sup>. 6.) T book which the said Elizabeth Canning had in her hand, when the said Richard Akerman, the said person whose name this deponent doth not know, and the said justices Lediard and Smith came in, was, *The Christian's Pattern, or a Treatise of the Imitation of Jesus Christ, written in Latin by Thomas a Kempis, and rendered into English by George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury*; and that it was, the thirteenth edition, printed for twenty persons, many of whom are eminent booksellers, in the year 1751, as appears by the title page of the said book.

And this deponent further saith, that when the said X Elizabeth Canning declared that she did not chuse to answer any questions (N<sup>o</sup>. 7.) she rose up out of ceremony, as this deponent verily believes, but immediately sat down again without coming forward; and when this deponent desired the said Elizabeth Canning to shew the said justice Lediard the said book, Y she rose a second time from her seat, and went to the

Sworn before me, at my house, the 10th day of June, 1754, before me

S. FLUDYER.

said justice Lediard, and having given him the said book, returned to her seat again.

And this deponent further saith, that he does not remember, or believe, that the said Elizabeth Canning rose from her seat at all, except as aforesaid, during the said conversation.

And this deponent further saith, that the said Elizabeth Canning did not offer to go towards the said justice Lediard, the said justice Smith, or the said other person whom this deponent doth not know, but when she went, at the request of this deponent, U to deliver the said book into the hands of the said justice Lediard.

And this deponent further saith, that he hath carefully read a paper called the Inspector, and published on Friday June the 7th instant, which contains many absolute falsehoods, gross misrepresentations and scandalous insinuations; and that from such falsehoods, misrepresentations and insinuations, he is induced to believe, that the said paper was written and published with a malicious design to have the situation of the said Elizabeth Canning, as a prisoner, exchanged for a worse; to injure her in the opinion of the public; and, if possible, to prevent her enjoying the blessing of the royal clemency.

THOMAS BUTTS.

## NUMBER LX.

From the Gazetteer, June 7.

AFTER being forced, by the most confident assertions, to summon a physician and a midwife upon my trial, to clear my character from the foulest aspersions, whose examination was made unnecessary by the testimony of a midwife called on the part of the prosecution; after being prevented examining the far greater number of the cloud of witnesses ready to appear to my character, by the express declarations of council retained against me, that they had nothing to allege to my prejudice but the single crime for which I was indicted; after the public has been assured that Elizabeth Knott, who was convicted of single felony, was a principal witness to prove my return from Enfield, when she was not subpoenaed or examined, or intended to be subpoenaed or examined, to that or any other fact; after having been represented by the Inspector, as a person inflamed with wine, and made drunk with enthusiasm, and as rising from my seat, D and coming toward a justice of the peace with all the appearance of beginning an instant and full confession; assertions that have been publicly proved to be false:

Witness,

BENJ. DRAYTON.

A After these things, there seemed some room to hope, that the torrent of abuse against me would have stopped of itself. But being informed that a report has been diligently propagated, and prevailed, "that I had squeaked, and declared I would confess or reveal the whole, upon condition I was pardoned, and permitted to conceal names; and that I had for answer, B "If I expected any mercy, I must name names"—I am compelled to declare, and do in the most serious manner, and with the strictest regard to truth, hereby declare, that I remain at this instant of time fully persuaded, and well assured, that Mary Squires was the person who robbed me; that the house of Susannah Wells was the place in which I was confined twenty-eight days; and that I did not, in my several informations or examinations before the different magistrates, or in my evidence on the trial of the said Mary Squires and Susannah Wells, knowingly, in any material, or even in the most minute circumstance, deviate from the truth. As witness my hand, this 24th day of June, 1754.

ELIZABETH CANNING.

## NUMBER LXI.

London.

ROBERT PLADGER, late of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London, mariner, maketh oath and saith, That he this deponent was shipped by Isaac Johns, commander of the merchant ship Tryal, to serve on board the said ship from the port of London, where she then was, to Potapisco in Maryland, and back to London; and he this deponent went on board the said ship, then lying at Bell Wharf in the river Thames, and continued in her service as boat-swain for one month, and proceeded in the said ship from thence to Blackwall. And while the said ship

A was lying there at anchor, in expectation of the transports convicts, there was some conversation among the crew of the said ship relating to Elizabeth Canning, who was one of the convicts expected to be transported in the said ship: and in the course of such conversation some one of the crew of the said ship, B but whom this deponent does not remember, swore, that if the said Elizabeth Canning was put on board the said ship he would lye with her; and some others of them also swore they would lye with her. Upon which this deponent also rapt out an oath, that if she was put on board their ship, not one of them should use



use her ill. That this conversation, as this deponent C verily believes, being heard by captain Johns, he the said captain called the deponent into his cabin, and in the presence of the second mate of the said ship questioned the deponent as to what business the deponent had with the said Elizabeth Canning; and the deponent telling him she was recommended to his care by a friend of the deponent's, who was footman to the reverend Dr. Nicholls, the said captain Johns told the deponent he expected the deponent would take the same care of her as another transport, and lock her down every night: and the deponent telling

Sworn the first day of July, 1754, before me,  
THO. RAWLINSON, Mayor.

him he should never do that, for that the deponent would lay upon his chest, that she might lye in the deponent's cabin; the next morning the said captain Johns asked the deponent if he continued in the same mind; and the deponent telling him, that if the woman came on board she should not be ill treated, the said captain Johns thereupon discharged the deponent from the service of the said ship, and for no other cause whatever, as this deponent knows or believes: and after such conversation as aforesaid, the said captain Johns, in derision, called the deponent Mr. Canning.

ROBERT PLADGER.

## NUMBER LXII.

SARAH wife of Edward Star, of the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, faith, That in the month of January, 1753, the time Edward Allen, Giles Knight, and John Larney, lopped the tree near the house of Susannah Wells, the said Susannah Wells borrowed of her, the said Sarah Star, a rope, for the use of them the said Edward Allen, Giles Knight, and John Larney, in order to their beheading the said tree; but the said tree was not beheaded.

That the small quantity of boughs lopped off such

This paper writing was read to, and signed by the said Sarah Star, in the presence of

J. PAYNE.

A tree, at the time aforesaid, might have been lopped off in about one quarter of an hour.

That whilst such tree was lopping as aforesaid, the the said Sarah Star saw Vertue Hall and Sarah Howitt talking with them the said Edward Allen, Giles Knight, and John Larney, out of the window over the workshop, and in the landing-place leading to the garret of the said Susannah Wells's house; and did not see them out of any window in or belonging to the said workshop.

SARAH STAR.

## NUMBER LXIII.

THOMAS EDWARDS, of St. Giles's, soap-boiler, faith, that Ed. Allen, one of the men who lopped the tree for Susannah Wells at Enfield-Wash, was near Wells's house with him the said Tho. Edwards in or about April or May 1753; and he then pointed to the upper window on the back of the said house, and said, that was the window out of which the two women talked to him, and not the lit-

A the low window, or words to that effect; and that since that time, being at Enfield in company, and repeating this, one of the company said, he has told other folks besides the same thing.

This writing was read to the said Tho. Edwards, and he acknowledged that what it contained was true; and that he would declare the same to any one who should ask him. Witness our hands,

NICH<sup>o</sup>. CRISP,  
W<sup>m</sup>. STEVENS, Jun.

## NUMBER LXIV.

EDWARD ALDRIDGE, of the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, wheelwright, faith, That Edward Allen, who appeared and was examined as a witness on behalf of the prosecution against Elizabeth Canning, did, during her trial, acknowledge and declare to, and in the hearing of him the said Edward Aldridge, that the garret window (or the window in the landing-place leading to the garret) and not the window in the workshop belonging to the house of Susannah Wells, was the window into which he the said Edward Allen, Giles Knight, and John Larney, threw clods of earth at Vertue Hall and

A Sarah Howitt; and from which they the said Vertue Hall and Sarah Howitt conversed with them the said Edward Allen, Giles Knight, and John Larney.

And he the said Edward Aldridge expressing his belief of the said Elizabeth Canning's being confined in the said Susannah Wells's house, the said Edward Allen further declared, that he, the said Edward Allen, believed the said Elizabeth Canning was confined in the said house as much as he the said Edward Aldridge did; but added, that he the said Edward Allen did not care, for he got money booze and scam.

EDWARD ALDRIDGE.

This paper writing was read to and signed by the said Edward Aldridge, in the presence of

J. PAYNE.

NUMBER



NUMBER LXV.

**A**LICE HOWARD, wife of William Howard, A of Enfield-Wash, gentleman, faith, That John Howitt, son of Sufannah Wells, of Enfield-Wash aforefaid, after the faid Sufannah Wells and Mary Squires were taken up at the instance of Elizabeth Canning, and before the trial of the faid Sufannah Wells and Mary Squires, came to the dwelling-house of her the faid Alice Howard, in order to borrow a ladder; and at the same time declared, that he had not been in the dwelling-house of the faid Sufannah

Wells, at Enfield-Wash aforefaid, for the space of two months before she and Mary Squires were taken up as aforefaid.

That the only reason why she did not mention the above declaration of the faid John Howitt, in her evidence on the trial of the faid Elizabeth Canning, was, because at that time she was an utter stranger to the evidence given by the faid John Howitt on the trial last mentioned; as witness her hand,

Alice Howard.

Erratum. P. 12. Numb. XIII. col. 1. lines 12 and 13 *dele* Elizabeth Long.

F I N I S.



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VIRG.

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November 20, 1754.

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Exodus, cap. xxxi, et cap. xxxv.

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